THE IRELAND SHAKSPEARE FABRICATIONS

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE IRELAND FAMILY FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES IN THIS COUNTRY AND THE U.S.A., THE RECORD OFFICE, CHURCH REGISTERS, SOMERSET HOUSE, ETC., AND THE AUTHOR'S COLLECTION

BY

G. HILDER LIBBIS.

These correct and extend such works as are now extant on the subject.

It does not pretend to include copies of the fabrications themselves as they are obtainable from the public libraries.

The Irelands once a family of some importance in Hertford were established there at least as early as the 16th century. Their vault in the Parish Church of All Saints, Hertford, had been destroyed when that building was burnt in 1891 and the Church Registers in the same fire were much charred and partly indecipherable.

From 1700 and probably much earlier they were the largest Maltsters and Brewers in that part of the country and the business is still carried on, but under other control.

John Ireland, brewer of Hertford, who died about 1778, and who carried on the business after the death of John Ireland, his father, mentions in his Will his uncles Timothy, Samuel, Joseph and Thomas. He left to Timothy Ireland the Brewery property subject to certain charges in favour of his other uncles and the testator's mother.

Either the above mentioned uncle Samuel was Samuel Ireland of Hoddesden or else he was father or uncle of his namesake of Hoddesden.

SAMUEL IRELAND OF HODDESDEN.

Samuel Ireland (hereinafter called the elder) of Hoddesden, was a man of considerable property and was a prosperous builder, but at that period he would be termed a Bricklayer.

A Bricklayer then, was a man who contracted to do all the structural work of a building and in most cases, except very important ones, acted as architect while the trades of Plumber,

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Painter, Plasterer, etc. were carried out by members of these several trades and were not necessarily under the control of the builder.

Joseph Farington, R.A., has entered in his diary under date April 2nd 1796:
"I called on Richard Westall, R.A., who said that he knew "Samuel Ireland"(nephew of Samuel Ireland of Hoddesden) ~~and hereinafter called Samuel Ireland, the younger~~) "before 1783, "that Samuel Ireland had an uncle who was a Bricklayer on "whom he had a little dependence."

This uncle was Samuel Ireland of Hoddesden (the elder) who was a bachelor. The writer has a MS. Diary of a tour in France in 1750 written by Samuel Ireland (the elder). From this diary it appears that he was accompanied on this tour by his six-year-old nephew, Samuel Ireland the younger, a lady named Charlotte and one or two others unnamed and a servant. At the various hotels four rooms were engaged for the party.

They started on June 10th, 1750, via Dunstable, London and Dover and Boulogne and among many ~~other~~ French towns visited were Dieppe, Rouen, Paris, Versailles, Fontainbleau, etc. Samuel, the elder, brought a letter of recommendation from Martin Folkes, F.R.S., addressed to M. l'Abbe Sallier, Librarian of the Bibliotheque du Roi, who showed the party great attention.

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Samuel Ireland, the elder, died in 1786. He had a sister Ruth married to Robert Fairfax.

Samuel died possessed of considerable house-property especially in Spitalfields. He left Samuel, the younger, £1250 and the freehold of the building at the sign of the "Shovel Sheath" in Bath Lane, now called St. George's New Road. His leasehold property was to be divided between Samuel, the younger, Ruth Fairfax and two others.

In the event of Samuel, the younger, dying without lawful issue then the freehold house was to become the property of Ruth Fairfax and Geo. Bowman.

Samuel, the younger, died fifteen years later leaving no lawful issue but on his bankruptcy in 1793 he then assigned all his property to his creditors which would include this freehold house.

Samuel, the elder, was probably buried in the family vault at Hertford but the injury to the Registers by the fire renders proof difficult. Registers of all other churches in neighbouring places to Hoddesden have been searched without success.

SAMUEL IRELAND, THE YOUNGER. (1744[A]-1800).

Samuel, the younger, was apparently left an orphan at an early age as no references to the names of his father or mother have yet been found.

His uncle Samuel brought him up - sending him to France

Note A. The date of his birth - 1744 is written upon the back of his original portrait (by Wm. Hamilton) which is in the possession of his great, great, great grand daughter - Mrs. G. M. Kingsley Butt.

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His uncle Samuel brought him up - handing him to Thomas Pyne (by his Marriage) which is in the possession of his great great great great great grandson - Mr. G. D. Hemsley Smith.

when ten years old to learn the language, starting him in life with a view to his becoming an architect and probably taking him into his own office with that object in view.

The writer is in possession of a diary written by Samuel Ireland, the younger, which commences in August 1753 and ends in October 1790.

Samuel's diary in the British Museum commences in Dec. 1794 and ends in 1800. An extract from the 1753 to 1790 diary reads as follows:- Copy by L = AF

"Set off from London in August 1753 for Boulogne, Sail'd "with Captn. Meriton, a long and dangerous passage of six "days and landed safe at Boulogne - went from there to a "village ab't 15 miles distant call'd Zoteux - where I was "boarded with Monsr. Godfroy - a very honest worthy Priest "ab't 16 months, to whom I was more indebted for his Fatherly "and tender treatment than for any grammatical knowledge of "the French language which I was sent there principally to "learn."

In May 1756 Samuel had a fortnight's tour in France and Flanders. As he was then twelve years old he was probably

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The writer of a work entitled "The Fourth Forger" (undated but pub.d about 1937) on the evidence of a copy-book in Samuel's hand dated 1758 assumes that he was a writing-master and a commission-agent. As Samuel was a boy of 14 at this date, it is one of the many mistakes in the volume

(To insert before last paragraph page 4)

Samuel Ingland, the elder, died in 1766. He had a sister Ruth married to Robert Fairfax.

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In May 1756 Samuel had a fortnight's tour in France and Flanders. As he was then twelve years old he was probably accompanied by someone older - but he makes no mention of this. (Insert attached slip here)

From 1763 to 1776 he would spend his summer holidays touring on horseback through most of the English counties - sometimes he would be out of a shooting party or attending races if they happened to occur in his way.

In 1771 he visited Bath and while there called upon Gainsborough, who was then living in the Circus, and inspected his paintings. (Insert attached paragraph here)

In 1772 he again went to France and at the Court at

Insert this paragraph after the words "inspected his paintings" on Page 5

Walter Sichel states that a visitor to Bath especially if a bachelor or artistic might gain admission to Gainsborough's sanctuary at No. 24 in the Circus and watch him play the ~~violin~~ viola-di-gamba on the little first floor landing — were he musical, witty or lucky their devotee might introduce him to the Linley's in the neighbouring Crescent, where he would meet the tuneful musician Mr. Harrington or their lodger Mr. Priestley, the revolutionary savant who originated Bentham's catchword of "The greatest good of the greatest number".

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In 1772 he again went to France and at the Court of Versailles had a close view of Louis 15th, the Dauphin and Dauphiness etc.

During the time that the young Samuel was studying for the architectural profession he practised drawing and painting and in 1760 he was awarded the medal of the Society of Arts.

In 1765 one of his drawings was hung at the Exhibition of the Society of Artists and in 1768 he became an Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of Arts.

About this latter year he definitely abandoned the study of architecture and started business financed by his uncle as a Merchant Silk-Weaver at 19 Princes Street, Spitalfields. This house still stands with the weaving shed upon the roof.

In the Directory for 1768 it gives "Samuel Ireland, junior, Weaver, Prince's Street."
In the following year the "Junior" is omitted.
The silk business was carried on in the Prince's Street premises until 1785 and in that year was removed to Stewart Street close by. The style of the firm became Ireland and Atkinson.

In 1788 Ireland removed the business to 7 Duke Street in

the same neighbourhood and was then called 'Samuel Ireland & Co. Atkinson seceded from the firm a few years after.

In 1788 Samuel took a partner named Sillous and removed to 2 Star Court, Bread Street, in the City, where the business remained until 1795, the year of Samuel's bankruptcy.

The writer has Wm. Hy. Ireland's account in his handwriting of the cause of the bankruptcy as follows:-

"Mr. Ireland entered into partnership with a Silk Merchant of "the name of Sillous who went to France and at Paris took an "Opera-dancer into keeping and by neglecting his affairs spent "enormous sums so that at his death Mr.Ireland was obliged to "pay all the defalcations which were very great and after that "seceded from the mercantile concern altogether."

On Samuel surrendering all his property to his creditors in May 1795 he obtained his discharge before the end of that year . His creditors however did not obtain the final dividend until July 1807, seven years after Samuel's death.

Samuel now devoted himself entirely to his artistic and literary works from which he derived an ample income

ANNA MARIA FREEMAN (formerly ANNA COPPINGER) 173[illegible]-1802.

Some time before 1770 Samuel had formed an illicit connection with a lady known as Mrs. Freeman and who became the mother of his four children.

There was a house rented in Surrey Street, Strand, under the name of Wm.Geo.Freeman from 1769.

In 1773 that house was vacated and Mrs. Freeman in that

year became tenant of a house in Arundel Street, Strand, at a rental of £75. per annum, she paying all rates in addition.[B]

The suggestion is that the name in which the Surrey Street house was rented was fictitious or that if there had been a man of the name of Wm.Geo. Freeman, that he had either died or that he had parted from Mrs. Freeman.

It was about 1769 or at latest 1770 that she gave birth to Samuel's eldest child - Anna Maria.

Samuel certainly lived with Mrs. Freeman in Surrey Street and afterwards in Arundel Street where the name of Wm.Geo.Freeman was dropped and it was rented under the name of Mrs. Freeman. There are letters addressed to Samuel at Arundel Street in 1773 and after.

It is now necessary to give some account of that remarkable woman Mrs. Freeman.

John Coppinger, Registrar of Lincolns Inn (1671-1758) had married Katherine, daughter and co-heir of Timothy Fish of Scarborough.

John Coppinger's great, great, grandfather on the female side was the 5th Baron de Burgh, and John's father, Francis Coppinger likewise Registrar of Lincolns Inn, inherited the de Burgh estates from his grandmother. Francis outlived his son John and died about 1790.

Fysh Coppinger, Registrar of Lincolns Inn, was the son

Note B. From the Westminster Rate Books

of John and Katherine and he inherited from his grandfather Francis Coppinger the de Burgh estates part of which were at West Drayton the seat of de Burgh. Fysh then assumed the arms and name of the de Burgh.

John Coppinger (1754-1809) the second son of John and the brother of Fysh was a Deputy Registrar of Chancery.

The elder John Coppinger (1671-1754) had four daughters as well as two sons. One of these daughters named Ann (1739-1802) was afterwards known as Mrs. Anne Maria Freeman and during her life after leaving her mother's roof she did not avow that she had been a Miss Coppinger.

Ann Coppinger's father, John, left her £1500 to be paid to her on her attaining the age of 23 years (which would be in July 1762). Before 1763, the date of her mother's death she so offended her family, perhaps by marrying against the wishes of her family, or possibly by forming an illicit connection, that they cast her off. She was the only one of the six children totally ignored in her Mother's Will.[c]

However, Ann had inherited other monies as well as the £1500 from her father.

What became of Ann between 1763 and 1769 is unknown. Joseph Farington in his diary under date of January 15th, 1798 writes:-

"Mrs. Freeman who lives with Ireland and is the mother of the "children had it is said a fortune of £12,000 and is of good

Note - C. Wills at Somerset House, Debrett etc.

"family.

"Her brother D is now living in London in great circumstances, "but disowns her; Westall does not know her maiden name. Ireland "behaves very ill to her. The children for many years bore the "name of Irwyn: and it was at the birthday of one of them when many "persons were invited and Westall was of the party, that it was "signified by Mrs. Freeman that the young people were to be "addressed by the name of Ireland. They had passed as her "nieces. She still retains the name of Ireland E

NOTE. D Tysh Coppinger de Burgh.

NOTE. E Farington made a clerical error, the sentence should read "She still retains the name of Freeman." L

RICHARD WESTALL.R.A. (1765-1836).

Richard Westall, R.A., was of a Norwich family and born at Hertford. In 1779 he was apprenticed to an engraver on silver in London. He studied painting in his leisure hours and exhibited a portrait in chalk at the R.A. in 1784. He became acquainted with Samuel Ireland some years before this and they remained friends until Samuel's death.

In 1785 he was admitted to the Academy schools and his apprenticeship completed in 1786 commenced his career as an artist, joining Lawrence, a fellow student and the future President in a house in Soho Square.

He exhibited mostly designs for book illustrations with

occasionally a few portraits and first attracted notice by his designs in water-colour. He exhibited oil pictures of rural or domestic subjects.

In 1814 he exhibited his works at his gallery 54 Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square. By his book illustrations he obtained a competence. Though he was unable to sell his large pictures yet in 1815 the British Institution purchased one for 450 guineas, but with this exception they are now little known. One however serves as the alter-piece in "All Souls", Langham Place. He was an Associate in 1792 and a full member in 1794.

Later in his career he engaged in speculation in pictures by old masters which ruined him, and he became a pensioner of the Academy. His last employment was giving drawing lessons to the Princess Victoria.

He had published in 1808 a volume of his poems.
His death occurred at 4 Russell Place, Fitzroy Square.

THE IRELAND FAMILY.

The following were the children of Samuel Ireland and Mrs. Freeman:

Anna Maria, born about 1770 in Surrey Street.

Jane, born in 1771 in Surrey Street.

Samuel, who died in infancy.

William Henry, born 2nd August, 1775, in Arundel Street, but called Sam in the family circle in memory of his little brother and he signed his name as Saml. W.Hy.Ireland until about 1797.

A copy of W.H.Ireland's'Authentic Account' of the Shaksperian MSS.1796 in the British Museum has some MS.notes which were attributed to Edmund Malone by Sir Sidney Lee in the D.N.B. Though this volume may have come from Malone's library the notes are certainly not by Malone.

The note in question reads:

"That he (S.W.H.I.) was born in the year 1777 and I am informed "that his baptism is registered that year in the Parish of St. "Clement Danes by the name of William Henry Irwyn according to "his mother's name who was then a married woman living with Mr. "Ireland seperate from her husband."

Now in Malone's own copy of the 'Confessions by W.H.Ireland 1805'also now in the British Museum are many MS. notes by Malone and most of them signed 'E.M.' In this volume against the printed words "Being considerably under the age of 18 when I wrote the play of Vortigern" Malone has written "here is another "lie, the Forger according to his father's account was born in "1775 and the MS. of the play, or part of it, was shewn in the "summer of 1795 when he was 20. From his account it was shewn "as fast as it was written."

Malone was quite correct in his note in the 'Confessions' as to Wm.Hy.Ireland being born (on the 2nd August[F]) 1775.

The MS. note in the 'Authentic Account' has many mis-statements as well as the year of his birth. His baptism is not registered in St.Clement Danes nor are ~~that~~ those of his sisters

Note F. Samuel's MS. Diary in the writer's possession has "Sam's birth day under date 2nd august 1785

or brother - nor in fact in any other parish in which his father or mother had lived. The name of Irwyn was not 'according' to his mother's name, which had never been other than Coppinger or Freeman.

Wm.Hy.Ireland certainly states in his 'Confessions' p.251, that he was christened William Henry - he possibly meant 'named' as the writer has searched the baptismal registers of St.Clement Danes, Christchurch Spitalfields and many other possible churches but found no entry of the Ireland children under the names Irwyn, Freeman, Ireland or Coppinger.

Whether Ann Coppinger actually married a Mr.Freeman or some other person is unknown but it is probable that she did marry for unless there had been some bar Samuel would certainly have married her, he himself never having married.

It seems likely that Samuel concealed his relations with Mrs. Freeman from his uncle Samuel the elder from whom he had much assistance and expectations.

Until his uncle's death his correspondence was addressed to him at Spitalfields except in two or three letters on literary subjects which were addressed to him at Arundel Street.

It may be suggested that his uncle had suspicions or hearsay of the liaison from the clause in his will leaving the freehold property to others in the event of his nephew failing to leave lawful issue.

Mrs. Freeman was not the sort of woman who would consent

to live in business premises in Spitalfields and it is most probable that she never went there. The uncle's Will also describes Samuel the Younger as of Steward Street Spitalfields and not as of Arundel Street where he had actually been living for the past thirteen years which points to the testator being ignorant of the connection.

It is possible also that if the uncle knew of the liaison he might deem it only a temporary matter and that his nephew might ultimately have legitimate offspring.

Mrs. Freeman was an accomplished woman of some talent, she wrote many poetical verses and was the authoress of a long poem published in 1771 entitled "The Doctor Dissected, or Willy Cadgan in the Kitchen Addressed to all Invalids and Readers of a late Dissertation on the Gout &c. &c. by a Lady."

The following is one of her poems never before printed and it is difficult to understand the meaning of some of the allusions. It is here given in full.

1. How pleasant is thy dwelling place L'd Sandwich unto me
2. The tabernacles of thy grace, pleasant indeed they be,
3. I oft, abroad have long'd to go, I oft, have long'd to Embassy to treat
4. My Int'rest and my health also make such a voyage meet.

5. The Flatterers find a place to rest and save themselves from wrong,
6. The Sycophants also a nest wherein to rear their young,
7. These birds full nigh the Admiralty to sit and sing have place,
8. My days would glide right merrily were such with me the case.
9. Oh! they must joyful be that dwell within thy house always,
10. Since they thy wond'rous acts may tell and ever sing thy praises.
11. Yea happy sure likewise are they whose sole support thou art
12. Who to thy House oft find the way and seek thee in their heart.
13. Oh, Sandwich Lord, to me give heed and hearken to my cry
14. And let it thro' thine ears proceed, thou Lord of Admiralty,
15. My Shield be Thou of thy good grace, regard, and so draw near
16. In pity view the meagre face of thy Petitioner.
17. For why? within thy Court one day is better to abide
18. Than in the Court where now I lay a thousand days besides.
19. Much rather would I keep a door, thy Lordly House within,
20. Than for vile gold 'mong Patriots base, devote myself to sin.

The explanation of these verses may be as follows:

John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich 1718-1792. He was appointed Ambassador at Madrid which he apparently did not accept - see the 3rd line.

Lines 5-12 probably refer to Martha Ray and her children by him.

Lines 13-19 read as if it was the complaint of a discarded mistress who in satiric verse asks for help.

Line 20 'Patriots base' seems to allude to John Wilkes and his colleagues, while 'devote myself to sin' appears to refer to

to the infamous monks of St. Francis of Medmenham Abbey notoriety and of which society both Sandwich and Wilkes were members.

It is possible that the Irelands knew Mr. Smith's 'first-wife', sister of the Earl of Sandwich - they certainly were friendly with Gentleman Smith (as he was called) and his second wife.

Some very successful private theatricals by children under her (Mrs Freeman's) direction took place at Ireland's house, the prologues and epilogues were of her writing. She coached Mr. Fy. and probably his sisters for their parts in a play by young persons at R. B. Sheridan's house in Orchard Street.

Mrs. Freeman who passed as the Children's Aunt acted as amanuensis to Samuel and a large part of that portion of his diary which is in the British Museum was written by her.

The only portrait of Mrs. Freeman that the writer has seen is a pen and ink sketch of her by her daughter Jane, when she was over fifty.

It is doubtless through his mother, who appears to have been somewhat neurotic, that Mr. Fy. acquired his touch of paranoia and the nervous agitation of his limbs.

Clementina Black in her 'Linleys of Bath' quotes from a letter by Jane Linley dated (about May) 1769 writing "Mrs. Freeman, a lady who in spite of her friendliness

"Charles Lamb (afterwards Jane Linley's husband) found it "impossible to like, had had an odd vision; she had seen him "walking in Marylebone Street with a smart young lady to whom "he was talking very seriously and of whose arm he had hold "in precisely the same manner as that which he used with Jane "Linley. So strong was the likeness that Mrs.Freeman was "rooted to the spot with astonishment. Jane accepted the "solution proffered by her lover, namely that Mrs.Freeman had "seen his brother, William walking with Miss Smith."

Mrs. Freeman knew Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar) and corresponded with him on subjects of mutual interest.

THE LINLEYS.

In 1775 Thomas Linley with some of his beautiful and talented but delicate children came to London from Bath and rented a house in Norfolk Street, Strand which had just been vacated by Spranger Barry, the actor, and which was next door to the residence of the famous attorney Albany Wallis.

Elizabeth the eldest daughter had then been married three years to Richard Brinsley Sheridan after a stormy courtship with parents in opposition on both sides, an elopement to France and two duels.

Thomas, the surviving eldest son, was away for long periods, Mary was eighteen, Samuel was sixteen and some of the younger ones were still at Bath.

Samuel, like the others had been trained to music but

became a midshipman. He caught a fever then prevalent on his ship and when the vessel put in at Portsmouth was fetched by his father to Norfolk Street.

At this time, 1776, Mrs. Linley had as a servant a — beautiful illiterate girl - some say who helped to nurse Samuel and when he died she was so affected that she left the house.

Mrs. Linley told Mrs. Angelo that "Emma was so attached "to her son and her affection made such an impression on her "mind that no entreaties could prevail on her to remain not "even for a day."

Young Angelo saw her lounging about the streets of Bath and made an appointment to meet her, but she did not keep it, and when he next saw her, she was already the mistress of Charles Greville.x

In the meantime it is recorded that she had become the "Goddess of Health" in Dr.Graham's establishment.

The Linleys and the Sheridans became intimate friends of the Irelands.

Samuel Ireland had become acquainted with Thomas Sheridan, father of the dramatist long before the Linleys came from Bath.

Jane Linley and Jane Ireland became very close friends.

THE IRELAND FAMILY.

Samuel Ireland was an exceedingly good-looking man, if one may judge from his portrait painted by Mr. Hamilton and

Note x - 'Linley's of Bath'

now in the possession of his descendant Mrs. Wendeline May Kingsley-Butt née Chambres.

Samuel made an etching from ~~his own~~ this portrait but it is not a good copy of the original and does not do him justice. The portrait on ~~this~~ frontispiece was taken from the etching and not from the original.

Samuel had a great love for art and for antiquities. His collection of Hogarth's works both originals and prints was unrivalled. At this time there were about forty collections of Hogarth's works, the following being among Samuel's friends:

Mr. Ayton.
Mr. Chas. Alex. Crickett, M.D.
Lord Exeter (The Lord of Burleigh)
John Henderson, Actor.
Hon. John Byng.

He had collected also a very valuable library and a number of historical curiosities, portraits, paintings, etc. In fact his house was almost a museum.

There was another Ireland living at this time also interested in Hogarth but he was no relative of Samuel and they possibly never met. This was a John Ireland who at one time was a watchmaker in Maiden Lane and afterwards had a shop at 3 Tooth's Corner Westminster - he dealt in Prints and Drawings especially those by J.M. Mortimer and Hogarth which curiously enough were hobbies of Samuel also.

This John Ireland after publishing two volumes in 1791 entitled "Hogarth Illustrated" consisting of very small engravings of

most of Hogarth's works, ~~= ==~~. ~~=~~ afterwards obtained from Mrs.Lewis, the executrix of Hogarth's widow, some MS. of the artist which contained an account of his life, which he published as a third volume in 1798. John Ireland died in Birmingham Nov. 1808 his wife having died in Brompton Row Knightsbridge in 1807. They left no children.

In July and August 1782 Samuel, accompanied by Mrs. Freeman, the three children and Thos. Daniells, R.A., went to Oxford, Blenheim etc. and in July 1783 Samuel accompanied by his friend Ayton (the Hogarth Collector) took a trip by water to Wallingford and in August in the same year accompanied by his own family and John Ireland (of the Hertford brewer family) to Chertsey and Reigate. They would doubtless call on their artist friends the Daniells whose mother kept the Swan Inn at Chertsey.

In August 1784 Samuel made his way to Ramsgate where he joined his three children who had been staying there - he "walked there with Sam, Nan and Jane till late then returned. "The next morning Saturday 21st August went on to Sandwich - "very bad roads - then to Deal, Three Kings - a very dirty place - "went before dinner to Sandown Castle - thence to Walmer Castle - "thence to Dover and slept there. Sunday 22nd August rained "the whole day - very uncomfortable - and passed it awkwardly - "Monday left Dover about 10 got out of the Coach and went with "the girls to see the Castle and make a drawing of it - got some "Cakes, Brandy, &c. and made ourselves as happy as Bad Weather "&c. would permit - Reached Canterbury in the evening - had been

" - Tuesday 24th went to Cathanger - made a view from the
"Steeple - Dined at Red Lyon and went on to Billingsure (the
"Lyon) - still raining - thence to Rochester about half past
"six in the Evening - slept there and next evening made a
"drawing of Castle &c. and went to Lord Darnley's - went on to
"Dartford in the evening - slept there. Thursday morning
"went to Mr. Latham's - saw his Museum of Birds &c. - well
"worth seeing - thence to Belvidere Sir Sampson Gideons where
"is a very choice collection of Pictures - returned in evening
"through Charlton and to Greenwich where we disposed of the
"last sixpence in bread, cheese, &c. and reached with laughing
"and good humour to Town really penniless August 25th 1784."

Here is another entry in Samuel's diary:
"July 31st 1785 Sunday - went on ye water with Tottan - wind
"high - Din'd in Sion garden at Isleworth, went on to Hall at
"Hampton - Bill Linley with us - Monday - went on to Shepperton
"after waiting for Girls and Bill L. - Din'd there - a very fine
"day - went on rather late to ye Swan Inn Staines - slept there -
"Left Staines early Tuesday and rowed on to Cliveden during
"(Sam's Birthday) pass'd an agreable day - and went on to Marlow
"in ye Ev'g got there about 10 - Left Marlow Wed'y Noon very wet -
"returned to Windsor Din'd and slept - and ye next day still
"continued very rainy and wet - Left Windsor Thursday - Din'd
"at Shepperton - slept there and next day went out fishing -
" after Dinner went to Oatlands ye Duke of Newcastle's - saw

"ye Grotto - and made a drawing of it. Friday - went out [illegible]
" - good Success - left Shepperton at half past 3 - and arrived
"in good order in Town Aug. 5th."

Note G. William Linley (1771-1835) Musician

NOTE. H Samuel made a drawing of Cliefden Spring and composed some verses appreciative of its beauties which William Linley set to music - the whole of which Samuel etched and published.

NOTE. I This allusion to Wm.my's.birthday settles the date as August 2nd.

Samuel Ireland the elder of Hoddsden having died about May 1786 was the cause of Samuel the Younger going (taking his daughters with him) to Hoddesden for five days in October 1786 and he went there several times after in order to settle some of his late uncle's affairs.

On some of Samuel's expeditions he was accompanied by Charles Alexander Crickett, M.P., Miss Crickett, and Robert Blake of Essex St.

On May 9th 1789 Samuel accompanied by T.Barnard took Wm.My. to his School at Amiens.

On 4th Sept. 1789 Samuel and Robert Blake started on a tour through Holland, Flanders and France.

On this expedition Samuel kept a separate diary with coloured and uncoloured drawings which were subsequently published in Samuel's "A Picturesque Tour through Holland Brabant and Part of France"1790.

This separate diary was cut up and many of the drawings inserted in the Writer's copy of the above work. The MS. part has been

discarded and only a few words of it remain at the back of the drawings. One of the drawings shows the Bastille in process of demolition.

The Morning Herald for October 9th. 1789 has the following paragraph:

"The lovers of fine arts will no doubt be happy to hear of the "safe arrival of Mr. Ireland from his tour through Holland, "Flanders and France in which he had purchased some jewels of "the first water in addition to his already invaluable collection. "We are however rather induced to believe from his many private "audiences with the Prince of Orange that this was partly business "of a political nature."

William Linley having obtained a post with the Hon. East India Co. embarked in London on the Warren Hastings for India and Samuel, his two daughters and Robert Markland Barnard (who subsequently married Anna Maria Ireland) sailed with him as far as Gravesend and there took leave of him.

On the 7th Oct. 1790 Samuel visited Lord Exeter at his seat near Stamford for 4 or 5 days in two successive weeks. They had many tastes in common especially the Hogarth interest. This Lord Exeter was the subject of Tennyson's poem "The Lord of Burleigh."

A loyal and zealous friend of Samuel's was Captain Francis Grose, F.S.A (1731-1791), the great friend of Robert Burns and the poet more than once made him the subject of a poem. In fact it was for Grose that Burns wrote his "Tam O'Shanter."

Grose was noted for his Falstaff-like appearance, wit, and good fellowship - a huge laughing figure. He published several works on the ancient buildings and antiquities of Great Britain, on Military Antiquities and on ancient Arms and Armour.

He was Richmond Herald from 1755 until 1765. Grose was a frequent visitor to the 'King's Arms' Tavern in Holborn where he would meet kindred spirits such as Jack Emery, the actor.

Another of his favourite hostelries was 'The Feathers' in Leicester Fields frequented by Stuart, the Athenian Traveller; Scott, the marine painter; Old Oram of the Board of Works; Luke Sullivan, the miniature painter; Romino, the transcriber of antiquities; Nathaniel Smith (John Thos. Smith's father); John Henderson, the rival of Garrick; Morris, the silversmith; John Ireland, Hatchmaker and Editor of Hogarth's Works; and George Baker, collector of prints etc.

When the Feathers was demolished, the Freemasons adjourned to the Coach and Horses in Castle Street, and thence to Gerrard Street and from there to the Blue Boats in Dean St., Soho. Grose being a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries endeavoured to get Samuel elected in two hard-fought campaigns but without success - one reason being that he was put up before he had published any of his Tours - but his principal opponent would be Lysh Coppinger de Burgh, the brother of Mrs. Thrale and who had disowned her, and was himself a prominent member of that society and he doubtless blackballed him.

Grose left Samuel to be his literary executor and after Grose's death Samuel published a work entitled "The Olio" in 1792, this being a collection of Grose's Essays, Poetry, Letters, etc.

In 1785 Samuel presented Horace Walpole with an oil-painting by Hogarth of Walpole's brother, Sir Edward Walpole, who had died in 1784. In December 1775 Walpole wrote to Samuel to thank him for "the two beautiful prints for which I give you many thanks."

In 1787 Horace Walpole in a letter to a friend in one paragraph writes:

"A Mr. Ireland, a collector (I believe with interested views) "bribed my engraver to sell him a print of the frontispiece, has "etched it himself and I have heard has reprinted other pieces "and I suppose will sell some copies as part of the forty."

Samuel never learnt of this aspersion on his character and therefore was not in a position to refute it.

The facts appear to be as follows:

The work referred to was "Christina or Rise" the frontispiece of which Walpole had had copied from an old print (in which Walpole had no copyright,) it was entitled (possibly only by Walpole) "Charmers of the Age". It was a subject doubtless to fill a lid in one of Samuel's collections - however this may be - Samuel etched two copies only and they were found inserted in one of his collections when he died, and no further use had been made of them by him.

That Walpole's engraver should require a bribe as well as the money paid for the print was unusual and the bribery part of it seems to be Walpole's surmise - as the engraver is not

circumstances would not disclose it if true.

That Samuel could hope to pass off an etching of an engraving, as an engraving, would be absurd.

The suggestion that Samuel intended to pass off this as one of the limited 40 volumes is ridiculous as it would mean that the whole work would have to be printed in facsimile.

John Thomas Smith in his "Book for a Rainy Day" gives an account of an Antiquarian excursion in 1791 when accompanied by his friend and patron Sir James Winter Lake of the 'Hire', Edmonton, the Edmonton Schoolmaster and Samuel Ireland after viewing many antiquities returned through Green Street where the party stopped while Samuel made a drawing of a Tudor door. Smith, at this point of his narrative asked the reader to keep this door in mind as he will mention it later on, but he does not refer to it again.

They dined at the Red Lion at Cheshunt and after visiting more ancient buildings (now all vanished) they returned home.

Among Samuel's Friends and acquaintances before the advent of the Shakspeare Papers were the following:-

ARTISTS.

Mr. & Mrs. Hogarth.

Sir George Beaumont.

Thomas & William Daniells, R.A's.

Richard Westall, R.A.

John Boydell, Engraver & Printseller.

John Hamilton Mortimer, R.A. & Mrs. Mortimer.

Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar).

Wm. Wynne Ryland, Engraver to George 3rd.

The Wilmot Family - Artists.

William Woollett - Engraver.

CONNOISSEURS OF COLLECTIONS.

General Burgoyne (of Saratoga)

Sir James Winter Lake.

Earl of Exeter (died 1793).

James Lindley of the Stamp Office.

Hon. John Byng of the Stamp Office & Mrs. Byng.

Dr. Joshua Webster of St. Albans.

Charles Alexander ~~Cuckett~~ Crickett, R.I.

John & Richard Ryton.

Dr. Bates of Missenden.

George Stevens - Shakspeare Commentator.

Capt. Francis Grose - Antiquary.

LITERARY.

Wm. Julius Mickle.

Samuel Jackson Pratt.

Bonnell Thornton.

John Nichols Ed. of Gents.Mag.

Dr. Combe.

THEATRICAL & MUSICAL.

Thomas King.

Charles Macklin.

John Palmer.

David & Mrs.Garrick.

Thomas Harris - lessee of Covent Garden Theatre.

Thomas Sheridan.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan & his first wife.

William Smith (Gentleman Smith) & Mrs. Smith.

Linley family.

Jackson of Exeter.

LEGAL.

Albany Wallis of Norfolk Street.

Richard Troward of Norfolk Street.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Brocklesby of Norfolk Street.

The domestic life led by Samuel Ireland, Mrs.Freeman and the three children in Arundel St. and afterwards at 6, Norfolk St. seems to have been a pleasant one.

Samuel would often read aloud to his family in the evenings such works as "Love & Madness" by Herbert Croft, Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, etc. but the plays of Shakspeare always took first place. He.Hy.writes "Among the "strangest of his predilections my father entertained an "unbounded enthusiasm of Shakspeare - four days at least "out of the seven the beauties of our divine dramatist "became his theme of conversation after dinner, while in "the evening still further to impress the subject upon the "minds of myself and sisters, certain plays were selected "and a part allotted to each in order that we might read "aloud and thereby acquire a knowledge of the delivery of "blank verse - articulately and with proper emphasis - "with him Shakspeare was no mortal, but a divinity and "frequently while expatiating upon this subject, impregnated "with all the fervour of Garrick with whom he had been on "intimate terms, my father would declare that to possess a "single vestige of the poet's handwriting would be esteemed "a gem beyond all price and far dearer to him than his whole "collection."

WILLIAM HENRY IRELAND (1775-1835).

William Henry Ireland - called 'Sam' by the family and he signed himself S.W.H.Ireland until he came of age; was born in Arundel Street, Strand, on the 2nd August 1775.

His own account of his infancy is here given:

"During my childhood I was ever fond of making pasteboard theatres,
"but very averse to everything like study and application. At
"a very early period of life I certainly acquired a great fondness
"for theatrical pursuits, originating I should conceive in the
"friendship that subsisted between Mr. Samuel Ireland and the
"family of Mr. Linley (then one of the proprietors of Drury Lane
"Theatre); by which means we had free egress at all times both
"behind and before the curtain of 'Old Drury'; and a circumstance
"which tended perhaps as much as any other to root this partiality
"was a private play which was performed at the then mansion of
"R.B.Sheridan Esq. in Bruton Street, at which was present a large
"part of the nobility. The piece selected on the occasion
"was the Opera of 'The Gentle Shepherd' with 'Boo Tox' the
"parts being filled by young persons. My character, though of
"a trivial nature, did not diminish the zest I felt on that
"occasion; but on the contrary, rendered my predilection for
"theatrical pursuits even more determined."

The Sheridans went to live in Bruton Street in 1784 - and even in Sheridan's early days the children's parties at his house were fetes.

Wm.My. also acted with his two sisters in private theatricals in his father's house.

To resume Wm.My's. own account:

"The first seminary to which I was sent was Mr. Harvest's at the
"back of Kensington Square to whose parental kindness I am

"indebted for the first rudiments of my native language
"and the mechanical art of writing.

"I was for about twelve months at Dr. Barrow's Academy
"in Soho Square; but my constitution being very weakly, and
"the town air but ill according with my then state of health,
"it was deemed expedient to send me to a country academy."

The Soho Academy, a famous and high-class commercial school was established before 1714. It was on the north side of the square and occupied the site of what is now the French Protestant Church. This school was taken over by a Mr. Nicholson in 1771 and he was succeeded by Dr. Cuthbert Barrie (1734-1796) in 1775 - a Yorkshireman, an M.A. and D.C.L. of Queen College, Oxford - a Bampton Lecturer and Archdeacon of Nottingham. James Boswell wrote concerning this school "My second son is an extraordinary "boy, he is quite my companion though only eleven. He goes in "the day to the Academy in Soho Square kept by the Rev^d. Dr. "Barrow, a coarse north countryman but a very good scholar; and "there my boy is well taught."

Several boys who afterwards made their mark were educated here - Geo. Colman, the Actor; Thomas Morton, the dramatist; Edmund Burke's son and Rowlandson, the caricaturist.
A feature of the school was the plays performed by the scholars before large audiences. Oratory also was specially taught.

The country school chosen for Mr. Y. was the Academy at Ealing kept by the Rev^d. Richard Badcock Church, Rector of Perivale. Mr. Y. writes concerning this school "I was so very

"backward that I was on point sense for the vacation I had met
"the bearer on a letter from Mr. Shury, wherein he acquainted
"my father that I was so stupid as to be a disgrace to his
"school, and that as he found it impossible to give me the
"least instruction he would much rather I should not return
"after the holidays as he (Mr.Shury) conceived it was no better
"than robbing Mr.Ireland of his money." L's copy/transcript HT

The writer has a copy of Wm. Hy's. 'Confessions' 1811
which belonged to Col. George Chapman George of Penryn, Cornwall
full of the Colonel's MS. marginal notes. To the above paragraph
printed in that work Col. George had appended the following:
"This stupidity continued up to the time of the production of
"the MSS. so as to make the Father ashamed of having him even at
"table with men of Science and Taste - he disgraced himself and
"his education so much. This I repeatedly have had from the
"mouth of his aunt (Mrs.Freeman) and youngest sister - advertising
"is a good school it may have both emboldened him and improved
"him. G."

Col. George did not make personal acquaintance with any
of the Ireland family until after January 1796, so he must have
been referring to a period after that date.

This copy of the 'Confessions' came into Wm.Hy's. possession
shortly before his death and he has replied in MS. in the margins to Col.
George's notes "I should be sorry to impugn the veracity of
"Col. George but so far from disgracing my father's table

"I was on the contrary

The Revd Richard Badcock Shury was proprietor and head-master of the celebrated Boy's School at Ealing he was also Rector of Norwale and Curate of Twyford. His assistant was the Revd Dr. George Nicholas who married Shury's daughter in 1783 and succeeded to the proprietorship of the school.

A Mr Gilbert who was master in 1851 describes this school, then known as Goodenough-House School, Ealing, as old established, the house a noble mansion surrounded by extensive grounds.

Very many eminent men were originally scholars at this school.

(To be inserted page 32 after the words "Col. George will appear later on".)

Mr. J. The Inclosure did not secure to Norfolk Street until 1820. Norfolk Street was evidently an error of the writer of the note - it should have been Arundel Street.

"I was on the contrary noted for a peculiar quickness of ear
"as to music. My stupidity at school was for learning
"according to the dull routine of the class, but for ingenuity
"forming mail-coaches or carts, building paste-board theatres
"&c. no boy could be a greater adept than myself. T.P.I'd."

But more concerning Col. George will appear later on.

(Insert attached slip here)

It was about the end of 1765 that Samuel was thinking seriously of sending his son to continue his education in France.

In the pocket in the Vellum cover of Samuel's MS. diary previously described is a piece of paper with the following writing which being in inverted commas is evidently a quotation from a letter received by a friend of Samuel's

"I may tell Mr. Ireland of Norfolk Street J that the character
"of the English College at St. Omers is very good - that
"talk'd with the Master and liked his account of their
"Education so much that I should not hesitate to put a Son there -
"they go to Mass but are not attempted to be made Converts of -
"the terms are reasonable - but I have not room for particulars
"&c. End 1765.

Nov.7. The terms of the College at St. Omers are £24 per annum
"and 16/- entrance for which everything is found and everything
"but Cloaths provided."

J. The Irelands did not remove to Norfolk Street until 1792. Norfolk Street was evidently an error by the writer of the note - it should have been Arundel Street.

On Saturday May 5th 1763 Samuel accompanied by J.Barnard and Mr.Y. sailed to France Samuel taking his son to school at Amiens. Mr.Y. would then be about 13½ years old.

Mr.Y. writes in his 'Confessions':

"The happiest period of my life was spent in France where I "continued for about four years.[K] My first residence was at "Amiens in Picardy from whence I was removed to the College "of Eu in Normandy; after which I visited Paris &c."

"When Mr.Ireland (after so long an absence from my native "Country) visited the Continent in order to conduct me to England, "I felt pained on quitting France and as if a presentiment had "hung over me, I would fain have continued there for years."

"On my arrival in England I could scarcely speak my native "language, and for a length of time my conversation was so "loaded with Gallicisms as frequently to render my meaning "incomprehensible."

NOTE. [K] Mr.Y. in his Authentic Account states that he spent three years in France (not four). The Confessions were written nine years later than the Authentic account and therefore less likely to be accurate. The three years stress this other dates - whereas four years gives rise to a discrepancy.

There is another clue to the length of time he spent in France.

In an anonymous work published in 1811 and suppressed, but written by Mr. Y. and his wife Martha (the author being

hitherto stated as known) entitled "The Great Illustrious Public & Private Life of - - Mrs. Jordan" there occurs the following paragraph:

"It is singular that the writer than a youth accompanied "by his father was in the packet-boat that conveyed Mr. Ford to "France and as far as we are enabled to call circumstances to "our mind, the gentleman alluded to made only intercourse "during the passage was with our parent, aimed to enjoy an "very enviable state of mind, a fact that in some measure "redounds to his credit, as an apathetic sentiment under similar "circumstances, must have stamped him altogether divested of "the best feelings of humanity."

Richard Ford and Mrs. Jordan had lately ceased co-habiting. Now it is certain that when Daniel and Wm. Ward on the same boat with Richard Ford they were travelling from France to England.

Richard Ford went to France in the autumn in 1791 and returned to England in December 1791 that being about the time according to the 'Authentic Account' when Wm. Dy. returned with his father.

Thus Wm. Dy. went to France 9th May 1789 and returned in December 1791 making him 2 years and 8 months in France.

The erroneous date usually given as to the year of Wm. Dy's. birth is owing to his own looseness as to dates and his faulty memory in that respect- especially if a considerable period had

elapsed since the date in question.

The dates and periods he gives in his 'Authentic Account' 1796 are fairly accurate but those he gives in his 'Confessions' 1805 of the same periods conflict with each other.

He was very hazy about his own age for after 1800 and for the remainder of his life he had quite forgotten the year of his birth. Generally he gives himself as younger than he actually was and yet in the burial register April 1814 his age is given as 51 he being then only 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ years old.

He had a habit of rarely dating his letters as is the case of most of those in the writer's possession.

W.H.Y. writes in his 'Confessions' "Upon the period of "my arrival from France I had daily opportunities of hearing "Mr.Ireland extol the genius of Shakspeare - as he would "very frequently in the evenings read one of his plays aloud, "dwelling with enthusiasm on such passages as most peculiarly "struck his fancy. At such periods there was no living "attribute which Shakspeare did not possess, in Mr. Ireland's "estimation; in short the Bard of Avon was a god among men." "As Mr. Ireland was very partial to antiquities of every des- "cription, and particularly old books, I had hourly opportuni- "ties of remarking the satisfaction which the possession of "any rarity gave Mr. Ireland. This naturally impressed itself "on my mind, and in consequence I became a follower of similar "pursuits, noting were no so much gratification as visiting

"Mr. Ireland's astonishment on my production of some such
"pamphlet which chance or research had thrown in my way.
"Having perused Grose's volume on ancient Armury I became a
"collector of helmets, breast-plates, gorgets, etc. etc. and
"part of a suit which was deficient, I, like a second quixote made
"up for with pasteboard." I cannot call to mind on what
"occasion Mr. Ireland read aloud some of the letters in Herbert
"Croft's 'Love & Madness' but I perfectly well remember that the
"conversation turned upon Chatterton - I was prompted to purchase
"that work, when the fate of Chatterton so strongly interested me,
"that I used frequently to envy his fate."

Love & Madness is a somewhat scarce book. It purports to give a correspondence between Martha Ray (Mistress of Lord Sandwich) and the Rev^d. Hackman her lover. When Hackman found his love was hopeless he shot Martha and was hanged for the murder.

The correspondence contains also a history of Chatterton and extracts from Mary Newton's (Chatterton's sister) letters to the Rev^d. Herbert Croft.

Sir Herbert Croft (1751-1816) was Vicar of Bridgewell in Essex for 30 years. Richard Croft his youngest brother who succeeded him in the baronetcy was chosen by the Princess Charlotte from among the other royal Doctors to attend on her in her confinement. The other doctors asserted to his face that his treatment of the Princess was wrong, but he persisted and Charlotte died. Sir Richard shot himself.

In 1792 Mr.Dy. was articled to a Mr. Dingley, a Conveyancer of New Inn in the Strand. The hours specified for Mr. Dy's attendance were from 10 to 3 and from 5 to 8.

Porter Powell (1734-1793) the famous Yorkshire pedestrian was, and had been for some years employed by Dingley and lived on the premises. He had come to London in 1762 and articled himself to an attorney in the Temple and served his clerkship. His most notable pedestrian feats were between 1764 and 1792.

His last journey to York and back is supposed to have occasioned his death.

His extraordinary walking feats brought but little pecuniary reward, and he remained poor until his death. On the 22nd April 1793 at his own request, his remains were brought from Mr. Dingley's house in New Inn to St. Pauls Churchyard, a walking funeral through Fleet Street and up Ludgate Hill. There were twenty followers in plain dress on foot and three mourning coaches - a very great concourse of people attended. He was buried nearly under the only tree in the churchyard.

When Mr.Dy. first attended Dingley's Chambers a second writer was employed as well as Porter Powell but Powell died 15th April 1793 and the junior writer soon disappeared left Mr. Dy. alone in Chambers for had any other person been there, it would have been impossible for him to have indulged in his fabrications. There was however the usual landlady (the

legal name for a carrier) employed. Mr. Hinley on Sept. 29th 1792 married a Miss Cottrell of Tewkesbury.

THE STRATFORD-ON-AVON JOB.

In the summer of 1793 Samuel accompanied by Mr. W. journeyed to Stratford-on-Avon in order to complete his drawings for his projected work on Picturesque Views on the Warwickshire Avon. It being Long Vacation (July 31st to Oct. 12th) Mr. H. had obtained leave of absence from Mr. Hinley. "This journey" Mr. H. says "greatly conduced to the subsequent "production of the Papers by rivetting on my mind a thousand "little anecdotes and surmises respecting the auxiliary career "of our dramatic bard."

On their arrival at Stratford, Samuel "entered with the "utmost avidity upon every research which might lead to throw "any new light upon the history of our dramatic bard; and "in these excursions he was joined by a very honest fellow "of the name of Jordan, who was bred up a carpenter."

In consequence of John Jordan having written verses from time to time he was known as the 'Stratford poet.'

Edmund Malone, the Shakespearian Commentator, had previously employed Jordan as early as 1790 and had received from his many scraps of information and legends relating to Shakspeare.

Malone was somewhat surprised at the number and variety of the small facts collected by Jordan and to avoid being imposed upon made more than fifty queries as to date, place, and

source whence obtained.

Several hundreds succeeded these first fifty questions and only ceased when Malone's Shakspeare was completed and Malone then raised among his London friends forty pounds for Jordan. Occasional correspondence continued after this.

In 1797 Malone sent him a portrait of himself and of Lord Southampton (Shakspeare's friend) and gave Sylvester Harding an order to engrave Jordan's portrait which was to be sent to him.

This portrait is prefixed to after editions of Jordan's 'Welcombe Hills'.

In July 1799 Jordan visited London and"breakfasted, dined, "drank tea and supped at Mr. Malone's last Thursday, and so happy "to inform you that I was treated in the most respectable and "genteel manner by that truly great, good and honourable Gentle-"man."

Jordan died in June 1809 aged 83.

Samuel with Wm.Hy. and Jordan then visited Thomas Harris's (1729-1799) shop nearly opposite the Inn where the Ireland's had put up, and inspected the tobacco stoppers, boxes, wafer-seals etc. all carved from Shakspeare's Mulberry-tree. Wm.Hy. in his 'Confessions' expresses doubt as to these articles being made from the original tree, but the following accounts from contemporary people seem to show that the possibility of wood obtained from that tree was very large.

This mulberry-tree had grown to an enormous size when the Rev. J. Gastrell (who lived at Shakspeare's former dwelling - New Place) had it cut down in 1756.

The main trunk was partly decayed, so this was cut up (only the decayed portion one would presume) and stacked with other wood and sold as firewood - and Sharp bought the greater part of it (the sound part no doubt) which was estimated at 20 cwt.

The larger boughs of this tree were sent by Gastrell to Gilles, a joiner of Stratford (who was still living in 1791) with an order to make an easy chair out of them - but these boughs being unconverted after Gastrell's death were purchased by Sharp.

Thomas Hartleys had obtained several pieces when the tree was felled and after his death were sold to Sharp at 1/- per lb.

The first idea of Sharp's manufactory was suggested by George Cooper, a joiner, who having bought some of the wood, which converted into goods he had found a ready sale for.

Cooper was afterwards employed by Sharp. The manufactured relics were stamped with the words "Shakspeare's wood."

Sharp by trade was a watch & clockmaker. The day before Sharp expired he took his "oath upon the Holy Evangelists, that he never in his life, bought, made up, worked, sold or exhibited any other mulberry wood than that was part of the tree which

"he purchased of the Rev. J. Bastrell who cut it down in 1759
"and which he had heard Sir Hugh Clopton, Knight, barrister-at-law
"one of the Heralds at Arms and a Justice of the Peace for the
"County of Warwick (with whom he was personally acquainted)
"positively declare was planted by the hand of Shakspeare."

This affidavit was made in the presence of "Mr. Thos. Hott
"and Mr. Richard Allen magistrates of Stratford.
"He was a person of the strictest integrity, and although
"labouring under the greatest affliction and agonizing pain
"for above forty years, pressed with misfortune, and perplexed
"with sorrow he bore his weight of trouble with Christian patience."

Samuel purchased a tablet of this wood from Henry and proceeded to the Church. While inspecting Shakspeare's monument Samuel deplored that the original colours of the bust had been destroyed by Malone having had it whitened after taking a plaster cast from it.

Mr. Ly. writing 12 years after got it the wrong way round, and said the complaint was that Malone had had the bust coloured and accordingly laid himself open to a scene from that gentleman.

On their opening the door of the charnel-house they found that it was largely occupied by a heap of human bones. Samuel hazarded the conjecture that to avoid a like fate was the reason of the inscription on the stone

"Good friend for Jesus sake forbeare
To digg the dust enclosed here
Blest be the man that spares these stones
And curst be he that moves my bones."

In visiting Shakespeare's birthplace Samuel had most conversation with Harte, the butcher who was a descendant of Shakespeare's sister Joan Harte.

At Ann Hathaway's Cottage Samuel bought a beaded purse said to have been a present by Shakespeare to Ann, also an old oak chair said to have been used by Shakespeare when courting Ann.

Samuel having heard of a tradition that some kin. had been removed from Shakspeare's house -'New Place' to Clopton Hall after the poet's death, he eagerly proceeded there with his party.

They found Clopton Hall in a somewhat dilapidated state, though some of the old furniture was still there.

A farmer named Williams and his wife rented the house and land, who though well off lacked refinement.

On Samuel explaining to Williams the object of his quest Williams said that a few weeks since he "had destroyed a large "basket-full of letters and papers in order to clear a small "chamber for some young partridges and as for Shakspeare why "there were several bundles with his name wrote upon them."

The news of the destruction of what Samuel regarded as inestimable treasures was some excuse for the strong indignation which he forcibly expressed.

This incident John Jordan reported to Malone, and on this Malone wrote Wyat (the Agent for the Clopton property) mentioning what he had read and observing "that he did not see what business a tenant had to destroy his landlord's property. Mr. Williams endeavouring to excuse himself to Mr. Wyat called the destruction

- said that Mr. Pyat had had all the Clopton papers.

Williams when Pyat had gone, acknowledged to Jordan (who had been present at the interview) that he did burn a parcel of old useless letters, and said, the affair "was nothing to nobody neither did he care about it."

Pyat accordingly replied to Malone denying that any papers had been burnt.

Of course no inquiries were spared by Samuel at Stratford or in the neighbourhood - "every legendary tale, recorded anecdote "or traditionary account was treasured up - in short the name "of Shakespeare ushered in the dawn, a bumper quaffed to his "immortal memory the night."

THE KIND OF THE FABRICATIONS.

Back again at Chambers M.Hy. examined a recent purchase, a thin 4to. tract of Elizabeth's time, illuminated and bound in velum with her royal arms on the cover and dedicated by the author to her - when his thought arose that as it probably formed part of the Queen's library - he made it apparently a presentation volume to her, and accordingly wrote a letter in the Tudor hand as if from the author. He used ordinary ink weakened with water but finding that it had a modern appearance, on his way home he called upon a bookbinder named Lauric in New Inn Passage and laughingly told him of the concocted letter which he showed him. One of the workmen said that he would make a composition which were like old ink, and mixing a few drops of acid with some liquid used in marbling book covers, he wrote a few words with it, and holding the paper to the fire the writing turned completely brown. M.Hy. returned to Chambers, rewrote the letter with this new mixture and took it to his father who believing it genuine encouraged it with his son for another tract.

It was with this same ink that T.J. afterwards manufactured the spurious MS., their scorched appearance was in consequence of having to be held to the fire to brown the writing.

When the protected MS. were in the height of their production and notoriety this special ink gave out and he again

went to Laurie's Journeyman and procured a fresh supply for one shilling. Neither Laurie nor his men ever mentioned this occurrence though the fame of the MSS. was mentioned in all the periodical literature and must have been known to them - and that their customer Wm.Hy. was the supposed discoverer.

Having purchased at a broker's shop a terra-cotta relievo head of Cromwell which was the work of a budding sculptor, since dead, Wm.Hy. wrote and affixed a label purporting that the head had belonged to Cromwell and was a gift from him to Bradshaw whose signature he affixed to the statement.
Samuel, on being presented with this head showed it to some sculpture experts who gave their opinion that it must have been modelled by Simon, a celebrated sculptor who was contemporary with Cromwell.

The signature of Bradshaw was compared with that on Charles 1st. death-warrant and happened to be not very dissimilar.

MONTAGU TALBOT (1770-1831)

Soon after Wm.Hy. commenced his duties in New Inn he became acquainted with Montagu Talbot who also was articled to a lawyer and whose chambers were in the house adjoining that of Mr. Singley's. Both Talbot's and Wm. HY's. rooms were on the 1st. floor front but with a window between.

As Talbot's predilections were for the stage and Wm. Hy's. tastes certainly lay that way, they became fast friends.

Talbot a scion of the Shrewsbury Talbots was born in Boston in America. His father the Hon. George Talbot captain in the Navy together with his wife had gone to Boston to take charge of a man-of-war that was lying there. The captain was drowned in the wreck of the Grosvenor East Indiaman leaving his wife with four children, Montagu being the youngest.

Montagu wished to follow the sea - but as his father, three uncles and his elder brother all having perished in their country's service his mother refused her consent and persuaded him to study for the law. He was educated at Exeter and in 1789 was sent to London to commence his law studies.

The Margravine of Anspach invited him as one of the amateur actors in a dramatic entertainment she was giving which gave him such enthusiasm for an actor's life, that he determined to give up the law and follow it.

Many of his aristocratic acquaintances ceased to recognize him as soon as he had definitely taken to the stage.

His uncle Dr. Geach of some celebrity, revoked his will in which Talbot had been left a joint share in a fortune of £60,000, and the other legatee, his cousin the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor inherited the whole amount.

On January 15th 1794 Talbot made his first appearance as a professional at Covent Garden as 'Young Norval' with great success.

In January 1795 he was acting under his first name 'Montagu' at the Crow Street Theatre in Dublin. Afterwards he was in Miss Jones company and left Ireland in August 1795 in consequence

of the Irish Rebellion and acted at Liverpool where he became a great favourite.

In April 1799 he was acting at Drury Lane as Hirabel till October 1800 when he married at Londonderry Emily Coote Hindon, daughter of Major Hindon, who was then on the stage but relinquished it on her marriage. Talbot then acted in various Irish towns. In 1803 he purchased the Belfast, Derry and Derry theatres and formed a theatrical circuit with his company. After buying, selling and building theatres in Ireland, he was in Scotland about 1821 but returned to resume his theatrical life in Ireland.

During the latter part of Talbot's career his theatrical managements are a record of more than ordinary struggles against every species of difficulty. In addition to being subject to fits of absence, which frequently involved him in perplexities with his audience and his performers, he lived under a despotism which constantly placed him in a false position of another kind. Talbot was a man of an even and pliant temper and habitually careless of everything which concerned himself merely. His wife was exactly the reverse - vigilant, robust, suspicious and domineering. He ruled the theatre and she ruled him, her coarseness and turbulence overwhelmed him, he was too gentle to contend with her and he gradually gave way before an antagonism which had a considerable share in marring his fortunes throughout life.

Talbot had many serious losses towards the end of his life and he died at Belfast April 16th, 1871.

His favourite daughter Emily who was like her mother of the Jewish faith, died two months before Talbot and as Talbot expressed a wish to be buried with her difficulties were surmounted and thus a Protestant and Freemason is buried in an unmarked grave in the old Catholic Cemetery of Friars Bush, Belfast. Mr. W. J. Lawrence kindly gave the writer the preceding account of Talbot.

The Hibernian Magazine of 1805 gives the following account of Talbot:

"Mr.Talbot is about thirty years of age, his figure is tall, "slender and flexible, his face (which with a dark complexion, "large dark eyes and well-formed eyebrows gives him much the "appearance of a foreigner) is small, but very expressive, his "voice possesses naturally very agreable tones but is sometimes "by the warmth of his feelings excited to a pitch beyond its "strength and is then discordant."

He was especially good as a comic Frenchman but his best effort in that line of character was a Merdeau in 'Hons. Damon' and in such parts he was unrivalled in excellence.

Talbot was so learned in the art of the toilet that he not only painted with a camel's-hair brush his moustache and whiskers upon his lips and cheeks, but also painted in sepia and Indian ink curls upon his forehead and this so admirably that the deception could not be detected even in the orchestra.

Charles Mackay writes of Talbot thus:

"Talbot possessed requisites for comedy of a very high order.
"He had the appearance and natural manner of a high-bred
"gentleman both on and off the stage. His figure was light,
"his features too small and delicate for the deeper passions,
"were capable of great mobility and his animal spirits were
"exuberant.

"In those days it was the custom for actors to take an
"annual benefit, the profits of which mainly depended upon their
"activity among their friends. He who made the most money on
"such occasions was one willing to make the largest sacrifice
"of pride and self-respect.

"The gentleman in Talbot's blood would not permit him to
"condescend to such humiliation and the result was that the
"nights of his benefits were the slimest of the whole season.
"It was even fortunate if his benefit did not involve him in a
"deep loss.
"The first impression Talbot would be likely to make on you,
"would be that of a man who might be as easily duped as a child."

MR MACREADY'S.

Since returning from his journey along the Mediterranean Avon
Mr. Macready doubled his season for Antiquities and his great
ambition was to unearth something that bore any affinity to
Shakspeare and to astonish and greatly delighted with our
treasures.

Conversations on this subject were frequent and led to my to search the old deeds at Tingley's Chambers and to haunt the stalls or venders of old papers, parchments etc. in the hope of finding something of the kind; but meeting with no success, gave up the search and for a short time thought no more about it.

It was the perusal of the Mortgage Deed on Shakspeare's house in Blackfriars as printed in Johnson's and Steevens's Shakspeare which gave him the idea of imitating Shakspeare's signature.

Having made a tracing of the facsimile of Shakspeare's autograph as printed in the copy of this deed and also those printed in the copy of the poet's will and using the wording of the deed as a model he wrote upon a piece of parchment cut from the blank portion of an old deed a lease purporting to be as between Shakspeare and John Remynge with one Michael Fraser and his wife, and the form of the writing he copied from a deed of James 1st. time.

The next difficulty was as to the seals. Those of Elizabeth's time differed from ones of a later date - the old seals being of malleable wax and affixed to strips of parchment hanging from the deed. Having affixed the parchment strips he endeavoured to heat some of the wax from old seals, in a shovel, but the wax from age had lost its nature and only crumbled under heat.

NOTE = The original of this deed had been discovered among the papers of the Featherstonehaugh family and an account of circumstances relating to it are detailed under the heading of Albany Valle.

At last he found a way by heating a knife and cutting some old seals through then separating the back of the seal from the front on which was the impression. Then scooping a cavity in the back piece he heated some new wax into the cavity securing the parchment strips to it and also replacing the front portion bearing the old impression. Using some of the new wax however he rubbed it with soot.

To one strip and seal he copied Shakespeare's signature and to the other he wrote 'Blessed Erasmus' with his left hand so as to differentiate the writing.

He had chosen to fabricate a deed rather than a paper which would have taken less labour and it was best that he could not see his way to imitate Shakespeare's handwriting, as he had nothing but the signature to use as a model, and at this period he had no thought of imitating Shakespeare's style.

About 6 o'c. in the evening of Tuesday Dec. 16th, 1794 his father, mother, sisters and another person being present, W.H. returned from Clarkers and said to his father that he had a gray, curiosity to show his father and handed him the deed.

His father, having scrutinized the parchment, examined the seals, then reading it to his wife and reading it then said "I certainly believe it to be a genuine deed of the time."
Then Mr. H. returning it said, "I see you think so I not your assurance of it."

His overjoyed father remained in the kept of his library said: "It is impossible for me to express the pleasure you have "given me by the presentation of this deed, these are the keys "of my bookcase, go and take from it whatever you please, I shall "refuse you nothing." His son, however, said he would accept nothing whereupon his father selected a scarce tract called 'Stokes the Vaulting Master' which he insisted his son should accept.

Mr.Hy's. next presentation was on the following day and written as nearly like the writing of Shakspeare's signature as he could contrive:

"One moneth from thy date hereof I doe promyse to paye to my "good and Verthye Freynd John Heminge the sume of five Pounds "and five shillings english money as a recompence for hys greate "trouble in settling and doinge much for us at the Globe Theatre "as also for hys trouble in going downe for me to Stratford

"witness my Hand

Wm. Shakspere.

"September

"the Nynth 1599."

Upon the same sheet of paper is the following but written by Mr.Hy. with his left hand.

"Receivid of Master Wm. Shakspere the sum of five Pounds and "five shillings good English money this Nynth day of October 1599.

John Heminge."

Receivid. Three Pounds.

Believing that no signature of John Heminge was in existence Mr. J. wrote it as his fancy dictated but with his left hand. This signature was the cause of a notable incident which is detailed later and very nearly caused the exposure of the fraud.

On Thursday 18th Dec. 1796 Samuel took the Frauer Deed to the Herald's Office in order to ascertain the names of the families whose arms were impressed upon the two seals, and laid the matter before Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King of Arms, Sigland and Francis Townsend, Windsor Herald who were all much interested in the deed. The seal under Shakspeare's signature they decided, was not a coat of arms, nor could they guess what it was, but with respect to the seal under Frauer's signature they would endeavour to find out the bearer of the arms which showed chevrons and crescents.

They all expressed their belief in the genuineness of the deed.

Having heard from several quarters that Henry Earl of Southampton had been Shakspeare's patron and had assisted him in a pecuniary sense but on which there existed no proof Mr. M. conceived the idea of supplying this. On Friday evening 19th December 1796 he brought to the enlightened fellow Shakspeare's copy of his own letter to Lord Southampton and that nobleman's reply.

Copye of mye Letter toe the Earle offe Southampton.

Mye Lorde

Doe notte estemee me a sluggard nor tarde for thus havynge to answerre or rather toe thank you for youre greate bounty. I doe assure you my gracious and good Lorde that thrice I have essayed toe wryte and thrice mye efforte have bene fruitlesse I knowe nott what toe saye Prose Verse alle all is naughte gratitude is alle I have toe utter and that is toe greate and too sublime a feeling for poore mortalls toe express O my Lord itte is a Rubie which Bloossomes blushe butte never dyes itte cherishes sweete Nature andc lulls the calme Breaste toe soffte repose butte mye goode Lorde forgive thys mye departure frome mye subjecte which was toe returne thanke and thanke I doe returne O excuse moe mye Lorde more at presente I cannotte

Yours devotedlye and withe due
respecte W. Shakspeare.

Deare William

I CANNOTT doe lesse than thanke you forre youre Kynde Letterre butte thye dearest friend talke soe muche offe gratitude mye offerre was double the Sume butte you would accepte butte the half Wherforre you needs notte speake soe muche onn thatte Subjecte as I have bene thye friend soe will I continue aught thatte I canne doe forre thee praye command me and you shalle ryde me.

Yours Southampton.

Copye this

At the Globe Theatre
Poore Mr. William Shakspeare.

As to these two letters, Mr. G. explains that being fearful that some document might be in existence giving the exact sum sent by Southampton, he avoided mentioning the amount in either letter.

With respect to Shakspeare's letter and Southampton's reply, every viewer of the MS. was surprised at his Lordship's miserable penmanship and when Malone fifteen months after, reproduced in his Inquiry Southampton's genuine autograph nothing could be so dissimilar.

On Saturday 20th December 1794, Sir Frederick Morton Eden called on Samuel at his house No. 6, Norfolk Street, inspected the MS. and very closely examined the seal appended to Shakspeare's signature to the present deed and was of opinion that it represented the initials and shortly after referring to the illustration of that instrument in Stow's Lonsdon, definitely pronounced it so so.

Sir Frederick said that the letter on the right of the seal was a Saxon S, therefore the initials were those of Shakspeare and the quintain a rebus on his name. He was so fully satisfied of the genuineness of this deed, that he made Samuel an offer of several valuable books from his library in exchange for it, which offer, however, was declined.

Mr. S. had been in ignorance of the position of the quintain, had chosen the seal at haphazard and therefore missed the allusion to Shakspeare's name.

The quintin had a horizontal revolving bar at one of the extremities of which hung a bag of sand, at the other was a small target. The player would run with a spear to hit the target and if he did not keep up his speed the bag of sand swinging round would hit him on the back.

Naturally Samuel and those favoured few who up to now had been shown these inestimable treasures were most keen in their enquiries as to the source from which they had been obtained and Samuel was not the least pertinacious enquirer.

On Christmas day 1794 Mr. Ry. gave the following account and Samuel inserted it in his diary at the time.

THE EXPERIENCE OF MR. RYE.

"On Saturday 22nd Nov. (1794) my son was invited to dine at the house of our mutual friend Mr. x. where amongst the other company he met with a Gentleman from ---- of very considerable property. In the course of the afternoon my son mentioned the nature of his pursuits, when absent from his office business, amongst others his partiality for autographs and the handwriting of persons of remote periods. To which the gentleman replied "If you will come to my Chambers you will in all probability "find entertainment enough of that kind, for I have old deeds "and papers that I dareay have been in the hands of my ancestors "(who have been in the profession of the law for near 150 years) "that are two or three hundred years old." To which my son made his acknowledgments and before they rested the invitation

x Mitchell, a Banker.

was renewed and the Saturday following was fixed for his going
"to the Chambers of the Gentleman - The motive of delaying it for
"a week was on account of the Gentleman leaving Town the next day
"to go to his house in the country - but that he would certainly
"return on the Friday following. My Son, however, did not
"keep punctually to this engagement for he did not visit the
"Chambers till the Tuesday following - the 2nd. December, when
"on entering the room the Gentleman chid him for not keeping his
"word, and said, if he had not come as he did he would have sent
"for a person to take away the old papers that might seem to
"be of no value, and sold them. My Son then began to rummage
"and in the course of a few hours found many deeds of the date
"of Elizabeth and James 1st. and among them in the same parcel
"which was tied with an old red silk tape - a deed of lease
"granted by Mr. Shakespeare and Joan Hathwige to Michael Frazer
"and his wife dated 1610, this deed he handed over to the
"Gentleman who was sitting by the fire reading and speaking
"of his discovery with a degree of envy, the Gentleman looked
"at it and said 'is this the thing that pleases you?' to which
"he replied in the affirmative - the Gentleman gave it into his hand
"and said you are very welcome to it and to anything else of the
"kind that you may meet with - but observe, you must take away
"nothing till you have gone through the whole and made
"Memorandums for me of the heads of them - I shall leave town
"tomorrow and for the purpose of your making a general search,

"will leave the keys of the Chambers with you till my return
"which I presume will be in about 8 or 10 days.
"When my Son came home in the evening as usual he mentioned
"to me his discovery which in course gave me no less pleasure
"in the recital than he had received in his attainment.
"In the course of a few days he mentioned other circumstances
"of the same kind that had fallen into his hands, but till
after the Gentleman returns I saw none of them - he being
"under the strictest injunction not to move any papers off
"the premises."

After the production of the Fraser Deed, the Southampton letters etc. Wm. Hy. was not allowed any respite, he gives his own words.

"The Hon. Mr. Byng, Sir Frederick Eden and a long string of
"persons gave it as their opinions that wheresoever I had
"found the deed, there, no doubt the mass of papers existed
"which had been so long and vainly sought after by the numerous
"Commentators upon Shakspeare.
"These assertions incessantly dinned into my Father's ears were
"retailed to me with increased vehemence. I was sometimes
"supplicated at other commanded to resume my search among my
"supposed Friend's papers, and not infrequently taunted as
"being an absolute idiot for suffering such a brilliant opport-
"unity to escape me.
"The circumstances, I now felt set out against the first

"precipitate measure I had adopted, while at every meal the
"same alarm was rung in my ears, so that no alternative remained
"but to attempt something further.
"My evil genius predominated, I penned a few letters and the
" 'Profession of Faith' all of which passed muster; when I
"ultimately announced the existence of a drama, being guided
"in this as in former instances by the same thoughtless
"impetuosity - for it will scarcely be credited that on
"hazarding such a bold statement I literally had never cracked
"my pen at poetical composition and had not penned one line
"of the play which I purposed producing, being no other than
" 'Vortigern'."

On the 24th December Mr. Dr. produced a document purporting
to be a Profession of Faith by Shakspeare.
Mr.Dr. having heard much talk of the Bigotted Profession of Faith
found in the birthplace and alleged to have been written by the
poet's father, John Shakspeare, in which the views of an extreme
Roman Catholic are expressed gave up the idea of manufacturing
one to prove Shakspeare was a strong Protestant.

Being unacquainted with the watermark current in Elizabethan times he used old sheets of paper not showing any
watermark but learning later that the watermark of a Jug was used
at the period in question he chose such sheets as showed that
mark, where possible.

To get over the difficulty of imitating Shakspeare's
handwriting he formed the letters contained in the poet's

signature wherever they occurred and put in the others by chance, but used as many capital W's and J's as possible.
"Had anyone" he says "compared the writing in this 'Profession of Faith' with the documents he wrote after he had acquired a facility in writing in the old hand, the difference would have been obvious."

Samuel had written below the copy he had made of this document. "This piece of writing has been generally admired by all "persons who have seen it."

It was on December 26th, 1794 that Mr. Ig. announced to his father of the existence of this newly-discovered play of 'Vortigern' by Shakespeare and on this date his age was 19 years and five months. Most accounts of him give his age as 17 or 18 at this time.

On this same day this infatuated youth asserted that he had seen in the mysterious gentleman's room a whole length portrait of the dramatist in black drapery with fringed gloves in one hand, that the coat-of-arms name and age were inscribed on the upper part and that it was to become his property in the following May, so the gentleman said.

Paranoia must have reached an acute stage at this time in this young man.

From the end of December 1794 the news of these important discoveries had spread abroad and requests to inspect the papers poured in from all quarters.

Previous to the production of the first fabrication Ireland's house in Norfolk Street had been resorted to by

collectors and connoisseurs who would endeavour rare items of his manuel or possess his duplicate or such rarities as he did not require for his own collection. His own works his Distinguish Tours were sure in request and he obtained a very considerable revenue from their sale. By no this time he had published his Holland, Brabant & France - his River Thames, the Medway, and the Warwickshire Avon as well as the first volume of his 'Hogarth'. + It has been asserted by some biographers that Bowel opened a shop in Norfolk Street for the sale of old books etc. The only basis for this was that when it ~~was~~ came to be believed that the Shakespeare papers were spurious and that he was the author of the fraud some of the less respectable prints trying to blacken him by every means they could used this assertion, as then it would be considered a term of reproach.

It was however without foundation - his financial accounts show this. No. 6 Norfolk Street was one of the largest houses in that street of private dwellings. The only things he sold were his own literary works and his own artistic productions.

Another term of opprobrium used at this time of abuse, was that he was a Jacobite - this because he had once been proprietor of a wholesale silk-warehouse Cheapside.

The usual callers such as Sir Frederick Eden, Sneed Lindley, the Hon. Tom Syng, Sir George Beaumont, and Thos. Caldecott would be among the first to inspect the MSS. but before the end of February 1795 the application to view became

Note X Thackery says in his Life of Hogarth "Amongst Commentators on Hogarth - Ireland is the best - Trusler the worst."

so narrow that Samuel found it necessary to have admission tickets printed in order that his house should not be open to viewers at all hours.

A certain number of these tickets were given to the subscribers to the proposed publication of these relics and others given on application if approved. Each ticket entitled the holder to bring one lady or gentleman on the days appointed viz:- Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays between the hours of 12 and 3.

Some of the viewers expressed surprise that anyone should give such valuable papers away. Mr. Q. would then say that during his researches among the gentleman's papers he had discovered a deed which established the gentleman's right to certain property which had long been a subject of litigation and that "the gentleman considered it no more than a just recompense in giving him the Shakespeare relics."

On the 29th Dec. 1794 the Hon. John Long a great friend of Samuel and his family wrote to him:

"I regret it - like the Chinese - that you are not to visit his "friend now - in the Country - a moment lost - is an age unknown. "Did you not lay to position yr the Stream - And why not? - "Observing him - he appears to have a quick perception - and with " a brow and countenance that will score him well - Decision - if he should find - and carry this play with him - his Intrepidity "Will be great - His success certain - as for Yourself! - I am

"thinking now you will be attacked" - and ask by for most "wicked assertions and Investigate till you come upon them "in broad light - and shrink them into Shame.

"I shall Glory in your Triumph."

On the 31st December Wm.Hy. Samuel his father an Agreement between Shakspeare and John Lowin for the latter's service as an actor in the Company and on January 3rd 1795 an Agreement with Henry Cornelis to the same effect.

On Tuesday 13th January 1795 Samuel was informed "that the Gentleman had had a legal deed of gift to Wm.Hy. drawn up in which the Gentleman engaged to deliver to his aforesaid parent any thing that may be discovered relative to Shakspeare and that he (Wm.Hy.) has this deed in his own possession saith he. Also that he had seen Shakspeare's seal, a cornelian set in gold with the engraving of the painting upon it, used for sealing the Fraser deed.

On January 15th 1795 Wm.Hy. brought home a letter from Shakspeare to Richard Dowley enclosed with it a pen and ink drawing of Shakspeare's head.

On January 19th Wm.Hy. produced a black frame, glazed both sides in which was an ancient coloured picture, one side showing a young man in sumptuous dress and the other an aged man in Dutch costume. This picture Wm.Hy. had purchased at a pawnbroker's shop established in an historical house. It was the Maise de Beaumont, residence of the French Ambassador in James 1st reign situated in Antwerp's Zoo - a picturesque mansion, fallen from

its high estate. At the period in question the lower part had become a broker's shop.

On the picture of the old Dutchman M.S. painted in a pair of scales and a knife - purporting it to be Shylock and on the representation of a young man he painted Shakespeare's arms (but in mistake reversing the spear from where it should have pointed) and added 'S.S.' together with a few of the titles of Shakspeare's plays and altered the face so as to roughly coincide with the frontispiece portrait of the dramatist.

As intended it was immediately recognised as Shylock and Bassanio. Much surprise was expressed that Shylock should be habited like a Dutchman. The suggestion was made that the picture had probably hung in the green-room of the Globe theatre.

John Bewick, the official translator of old Records believed that he had discovered faint traces of the name - Johnes Hoskins, the name of an artist of James 1st reign.

The purpose of publishing the MS. not having taken strong hold of Samuel he on January 31st 1795 wrote to the yesterday gentleman who he addressed as 'S.H.' (someone having hesitated the suggestion as to his name being possibly Harris (Athenaeum) thanking him for his gift of the MS. and adverting to S.H's. wish that his name should remain unknown and enclosed a draft of the proposed preface which Samuel proposed for his forthcoming work 'Historical Views of the Warwickshire Avon' in which the newly discovered MS. were alluded to - and also S.H's. particular

to sit for a whole-length portrait of Shakespeare in existence which will be engraved and published.

Naturally this letter was given to Mr.W. to deliver who literally regretted his statement that he had seen such a portrait.

The reply to this letter, in a different hand, gave Samuel permission to mention the play of 'Portigaro' but claimed the existence of the portrait to be kept a secret. The reply goes on to say that Mr.W. 'is a young man after my own heart "and in whom I could confide and even entrust in the nicest affairs."

A further letter to Samuel from H.S. of 2nd February states that it is his particular desire that Mr.W. should act one of the parts in 'Portigaro'.

Samuel replying on February 7th says that the M.S. 'have been seen by near a score of persons' that his son and himself had determined to shut out all Shakespeare-scripts as the great heresies in that line have sadly deceived and that they say Wills plays being found cannot be true.

H.S. writes 23rd February - adverts to the prince that now imposed on wearing hair-powder and consequently Samuel to allow Mr. W. to be seen with flowing locks as he seems to wish it.

From this it would appear that historic Mr.W. wore powdered hair.

DR. PARR'S [illegible] DR. [illegible].

Dr. Parr wrote to Dr. Porter a long letter while in [illegible] [illegible] presents, due to some to London to [illegible] the [illegible]. "It being a duty he owed to himself and his [illegible]."

In February 1st 1795 Thomas [illegible] (barrister and [illegible] of Gensell) introduced Dr. Parr's [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible]. Dr. Parr being there at the time.

Dr. Parr expressed great satisfaction on viewing the papers and appeared to be fully convinced of their authenticity and after hearing the profession of [illegible], he put his hand to his forehead and exclaimed with energy "[illegible] "beautiful passages in our Liturgy and in many parts of the "Old Testament but this poem has the [illegible] from all."

Dr. Parr. spoke with respect to this [illegible] "that one of them" (Parton or Jane) [illegible] this observation.

Sometime after Dr. Parr [illegible] the following note to the item "Miscellaneous Papers &c. of Shakespeare" in his Library Catalogue.

"I am almost ashamed to insert this worthless and intolerably [illegible] book. Ireland told a lie when he [illegible] to me the "[illegible] which Joseph Warton used the very morning I called on "Ireland and was inclined to admit the possibility of [illegible] "[illegible] in his papers. In my subsequent conversation I [illegible] "my change of opinion but I thought it not worth while to "[illegible] in print with a detected impostor. [illegible]."

This Rev. gentleman seems to have no shame in ascribing to such persons "willing to assist" in a gentle term - the one considers that at a large meeting of the Believers in the genuineness of the papers on the 29th Feb. 1795, Dr.Parr objected that the 'Certificate of Belief' heading written by James Boswell was not forcible enough and himself wrote the amended heading, as follows:

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed have in the presence "and by the favour of Mr.Ireland, inspected the foregoing papers "and are convinced of their authenticity."

And Dr.Parr requested that his name should be allowed to be in first signature, which was granted - the original document can be seen in the British Museum.

Then Parr writes 'Ireland told a lie' or is referring to Samuel who never made any statement on the matter. It was M.M. in his authentic account who recites the whole text, comparing the profession of faith to the Liturgy but only here, and of them read there twice, and does not say it was Parr. It is not true that Parr ever in conversation told Samuel of his change of opinion. Samuel learnt the change of views as follows:-

The central friend of Dr.Parr was of course Samuel Parr. Parr had wrote to Samuel on the 5th January '796 advising him to write and vindicate Dr.Parr as to answering the attacks on the genuineness of the papers. Issue 011 was on the 6th February 1796 and Parr's reply on the 8th February '796 gives details

the first intimation of Parr's change of views.

Dr. Parr was at that time considered one of the most learned men of the age, but since then that bubble had been pricked.

Edmund Malone, the Shakespeare Commentator was anxious to see the new-found MS. but instead of applying to Samuel direct - he endeavoured to see them through Samuel's friend Thos. Malkscott but not meeting with success he wrote to another friend of Ireland's Rev Mr. John Pyne as follows:

"D'r Pyne, If you can get your friend to bring Lord Southampton's letter and the answer to it, and the article between Bradalle, Jennings, &c to your house tomorrow at three o'clock, "I will produce a facsimile of Lord Southampton's handwriting "which will at once ascertain the matter, but I beg my name "may not be mentioned, lest it be only a gentleman. Yours "very truly Edmund Malone Thursday 7th Feb. 1795."

Pyne handed this letter to Samuel who had written upon it "The gentleman alluded to is Lord Letter is in the - the name "name of Southampton in this letter stands in to need of comment." (Samuel should have written 'friend' not gentleman.)

The Rev. J. Pyne is the Pyne Boys. He first said "Mr. Malone is an Irish gentleman of fortune to well disposed, "sensible manner in deeply written and artificial Polite." (Lowndes).

The Interrogatory of the 17th February 1795 is on record in the Transcript Mr. Pyne "Mr. S. Ireland's respective possession "and time of Ireland."

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On February 10th a great treasure was brought to Samuel by the son - a lock of Shakespeare's hair tied with curious woven silk hand-knitted; together with a letter and verses addressed to Anne Hathaway, purporting to be from Shakespeare.

1st Verse.

"Is there inne heavenne aught more rare
"Thanne thou sweete Nymphe of Avon fayre
"Is there onne Earthe a Manne more trewe
"Thanne Willy Shakspeare is toe you

2nd Verse.

"[illegible]
"[illegible] Willys love [illegible]
"[illegible]
"Thy Willys [illegible]."

The woven silk he, [illegible] had obtained from [illegible] by which the great seals were attached to the parchments. Long years after he said that the lock of hair was a [illegible] given to him in his youthful days.

John Philip Kemble [illegible] (among thirty others) [illegible] declared that "he had cut the lock from the head of [illegible]". Kemble's [illegible] were full of [illegible]. [illegible] of the authenticity that human hair would not have retained for such a length of time, but this was easily [illegible] by the [illegible] of Edward IV and of [illegible] which had lately been found [illegible].

On February 20th [illegible] produced the play on his own in the Ancient Britons.

In writing the Wanderer which occurs in the [illegible] he strongly strengthens the persistent belief that [illegible] have been interpolated by the actors and the stage printed from their copies.

In also reveals certain passages in which Hamlet's Shakspeare "Tell my dear" and lines were [illegible] as the original version and were highly commended.

On the same day he received a letter from Owen Ellis said to Shakspeare.

Mr. H. had heard some references to a letter believed to have been from James Ivy. In discovery and began speculated that this might be one of the finds. To produce such a letter Mr. H. thought would be too obviously a fraud, and as his father possessed a genuine letter of Elizabeth's he copied the writing and the signature from this.

As the Earl of Leicester is mentioned in the fictitious letter as being still alive it was objected by the critics that Shakspeare was only twenty-one when Leicester died - but this, it here pleas to pass from as in no way affecting the poem.

The Wanderer was criticised by Shaxper's admirers and present with Mr. H. the Vortigern. This letter and poem published in Shaxper II is here and error if the Wanderer it was old. The poem was Mr. H. have [illegible] and that "it was very old in small [illegible] unmeasurable [illegible]."

[illegible] the landlord or lady's [illegible] from which he bought the special ink or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] buildings, St. Martin's Lane or [illegible] [illegible] the old paper revealed these transactions with [illegible]. It would have [illegible] the fabrications to a [illegible] and [illegible] it had, some of these people came forward.

Wm. Ty. kept his unexplicited fabrications, old paper, ink etc. in the attic-room in his room at Chancery Lane but he [illegible] ordinary lock.

In February 17th 179- a series of articles were [illegible] in the Morning Herald entitled "Passages selected by distinguished Personages on the great literary trial of Vortigern and Rowena, a Dual-Tragedy. Whether it is to be not from the "Immortal Pen of Shakespeare."

These consisted of short [illegible] in the Shakespeare style each headed by the name of a prominent living person whose identity was kindly [illegible] by inserting some of the letters in the name.

They were ingenious but sometimes scandalous.

They had no prologue [illegible] any part or extract from the play of 'Vortigern' which not only had not been seen by anyone but was then not nearly complete. These articles written by Mr Ireland. Sate Dodley and his lady were subsequently published in four volumes which ran through at least seven editions

In February 1[illegible], 17[illegible], Willie Tracey Duley [illegible] in the Lunatic and was [illegible] Editor of the Morning Herald had his brother-in-law and notorious Jew, Nick Dunlop the new editor of that month, called upon Daniel and was [illegible] not at home. Tracey intimated to letter that Mr. Duley was so long to see Daniel. She replied that he would call on Friday or the 15th. However on the 17th the Morning Herald published an attack on the late Lunatic Inquiry to Daniel on its map. Tracey Daniel called on Tracey at the Lunatic and was much hurt at the attack, and said he could nothing to do with that newspaper. (Tracey was [illegible] at [illegible]) Daniel then called at the newspaper office and was [illegible] entering the building - but it was denied to Daniel that Duley was in. Daniel returned home and wrote Duley that if the article had been inserted without Duley's knowledge would be [illegible] Duley replied that the Ireland's [illegible] was an extraordinary [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible].

Tracey wrote to Daniel, [illegible] that Duley could give Daniel every satisfaction he [illegible] to Daniel in [illegible].

The attack in this newspaper continued.

[illegible]

Early Late, son of the father of [illegible] Tracey, [illegible] interested to [illegible] Duley, [illegible] and Stage Duley as well as being a man of pleasure about town.

In 1721 he added Duley to the case in consequence of a

Vaughan from his home. He bought the church and living of Bradwell in the Essex County and spent his time in hunting the marsh, and tracking the poaches. The living consisted 170 barrel fir and that the Bradwell living - charging his wife income. When the case was taken until Dailey reconciled with the Bishop and the latter agreed to indemnify Dailey's mother-in-law the amount, given to the Bradwell living - but the Dream stopped in, visited the living and gave it to the Pope, thinks so the Bishop was unable to fulfill his promise.

Dr. Lawrence kept a residence at Bradwell where a magistrate noted for his severity to poachers and the offenders - being no interest in the clerical duties but in sports and poaching. He was notorious as a driver of the ing and an amateur pugilist behind the name of the "Fighting Parson" - he fought many mills, some with prize winners and was accused of cheating several times.

Dailey became on intimate terms with the Prince Regent - hence his banishment.

Dakers at one time imprisoned in the Fleet Prison for libel on the Duke of Richmond.

He had been a friend of Dailey's.

Dr. Johnson Miller who had resided had to be a man of indomitable courage.

An interesting affair originated in Bradwell on cross between John Dailey and Fighting Fitzgerald in which a

Captain Crofts and a Prussian pedlist dressed as a Captain Miller took part. Disposals was ultimately charged for murder. Bate was one of the pall bearers at Samuel Linley's (the young editor's) funeral. He had long been a friend of Thomas Linley Senr. and sometimes they would travel in the country together and on occasions Bate took him to France in his yacht.

THE FABRICATIONS.

In February 1795 Samuel was in negotiation for the purchase of Shakespeare's birthplace, the price mentioned ranged between £150 to £160 but the matter fell through.

February 27th James Boswell came to Norfolk Street to view the MS. and after inspecting the text on his knees and kissed them with an extraordinary degree of rapture exclaiming "How happy am I to have lived to the present day of discovery of this glorious treasure - I shall now die in peace."

He then requested that he might have the honour of being the first to sign his name to the belief in the papers which he accordingly did.

On May 6th February there was a meeting of some of the believers at Ireland's house to inspect the alleged Shakespeare MS. The undermentioned were present:-

Mr Lord, Sr. Isaac Pearl.

John Mackell, Essentia Public.

Thomas Durham Afterwards Clerk of Alleaney.

Mr Wm. Dean Art'les Clerk Office.

James Finlay, [illegible] Mills.

Lord, Sir Thomas Scott - Author of "Law & Prisons".

Duke of Montrose.

Sir Tatton Sykes, Carter Place at Arras.

Col. Francis Tress.

Rev. Dr. Arthur Tripp - Trade Unionist.

James Tunnell - Clergyman.

Earl of Lonsdale.

Lord, James Paul of Dunkeld.

Earl of Elgin.

John Fitzwatson - Author.

Thos. Cook of the Temperance Office.

Henry Jones Lyne - Local Journals.

Lord, Cathcart Chamberlain.

John Ewart - Translator of Old Records.

William Orr - Lawyer.

John Frank Taylor - Legislator & Soldier.

At the instigation of Dr. Kerr the following certificate was drawn up and signed first by himself - he objecting to the former certificate which was then signed by Russell. It was in the course of Lecture; when the Dr. declared with tears that "he was about entering to Jerusalem as the world."

The wording of the certificate signed by the twenty-one gentlemen present was as follows:-

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed have in the "presence and by the favour of Mr. Ireland inspected the fore-"going papers and are convinced of their authenticity. "February 25th 1795."

MONTAGU TALBOT'S DISCOVERY.

Notwithstanding Wm.Hy's immunity from discovery of the fraud, there was one person who was perforce let early into the secret, that person was Montagu Talbot who did not leave his Legal occupation till about the end of January 1795.

The following is the account he gave personally to Charles Mackay.

While Wm.Hy. was engaged on the manufacture of the MSS. in one room, Talbot was occupied with his legal studies in another upon the same floor in the building a window or so away. Talbot doubted the authenticity of the documents from the beginning. He came frequently to Chambers and told Wm.Hy. that he was certain that the deed (The Fraser deed) he had given his father was his own production for Talbot well knew that his friend had a facility for copying old handwriting having often seen him doing so, and therefore made up his mind to ascertain the facts, so he put into execution a plan he had formed.

On the outside of the building there was a ledge running along the face of the houses under the windows of the rooms on

[illegible]

[illegible]

Talbot

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"weeks and during the interval I adhered to the hypothesis
"fabrication, for had I been subject to be at the mercy
"calls of Mr. Talbot, I could never have followed my plans
"with such perseverance and success."

"In the return of Mr. Talbot to Reading we found in
"Bartolt Street, where he imparted the several documents of
"that time given to Mr. Henslow. At our next meeting (having
"seen or initiated all concerning) he laughingly told me that he
"was well convinced the book of Prince and the other papers were
"of my own fabrication. To this charge I boldly pleaded the
"negative, though all my assurances were insufficient to con-
"vince him to the contrary.

"For some days the business went on as usual and I was
"particularly gratified at the sympathy of a natural eye upon
"every individual who corrected the numbers, for I was soon
"convinced that Mr. Talbot's perversion would not be easily
"killed, as he frequently came in upon me so suddenly that I
"was with difficulty enough to conceal from his
"observation the manuscripts on which I then chanced to be engaged.
"One day, however, Mr. Talbot came in place of observation
"by seating himself behind me in that position occupied, beneath
"the window at which I was accustomed to write, that concealed
"my manuscript in the drawers, and as I really did not wish
"to conceal the document whereon I was then occupied, by reason
"of my use of it this afternoon because of this so desired file the

[illegible]

[illegible]

The only complete [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

to read the play, but relying on its being in the same and on the rest of the papers he would be desirous of treating for its representation at Covent Garden and that Mr. Wallace was empowered to treat on reasonable terms. Samuel recalled that he must first wait for Sheridan's assistant who had been promised that he would read the rest of the play. It was therefore agreed to postpone the matter until the next day.

Mr.Y. was told to consult his apprentices friend "M.J." with the result that "M.J." thought Sheridan should have the option even though his terms were not as good as those Mr. Harris might offer, consequently when Wallace called he was told that no treaty could be entered upon at that time.

Samuel had never ceased importuning Mr. Y. for the remainder of the play - the first instalment was in the old hand but after that it was brought in copies in Mr.Y's writing as pretending that he had copied it from the original MS.

Tortiguy was the only MS. up to that time that was definitely given to Samuel - and though he urged his son to let him keep the MS. Mr.Y. refused saying he could never part with it- and that, by order of the Gentleman, an iron case covered with crimson velvet and studded with gold with Shakspeare's arms embroidered on one side and Mr.Y's. on the other which could hardly recall was being made for it.

The Publisher's choice of the subject of this play was influenced by Samuel's copy of Sheridan's drawing of

[illegible] presenting wine to foreigners while he frowned and hanging over the chimney-piece in Samuel's study.
Jaggot Lane carefully noted the calculations made in the [illegible] picture while imparting her [illegible].

Some time in April 1787 [illegible], discovered a few sheets of the fabricated "Ireland". [illegible] this condition to finish it on the same lines as the [illegible] [illegible] of such manuscrets were and being engaged in writing the most important "Vortigern" he discontinued the forgeries [illegible] and gave his father his confession.

By fabrication of various [illegible] plaintiff [illegible] and autographs written on small slips of paper [illegible] by the [illegible] by means of aquatint.

It was customary still [illegible] to visit the house of Lord [illegible] to hear the King's speech and to present them [illegible]. In one of these occasions Mr. [illegible] [illegible] through [illegible] hand, with old and [illegible] [illegible], he took a loose piece from the [illegible] and afterwards [illegible] out the [illegible] [illegible] which he placed the [illegible] fabrications [illegible].

In order to support the Shakspeare relics and relieve the increasing [illegible] for [illegible], with the [illegible] of Lord, from March [illegible] 1795 until the end of January 1796 [illegible]. Amongst the father over seventy volumes all printed on a date previous to Shakspeare's death and with the [illegible] [illegible] written

on flyleaves and margins and Shakspeare's autograph on the title-pages. These volumes purported to be from the poet's library. He had purchased these books from Tuke of Fleet Street, Ottridge in the Strand and Earle of Soho and some from the Herbert collection.

On March 25th 1795 a drawing on parchment was produced having Shakspeare's head with ten names of the principal players written round it and lines complimentary to Shakspeare underneath with a memo. in the poet's hand as having been received from his fellow-actors.

The letters 'W' and 'J' were written upon it and sufficient letters remained for those who were acquainted with Ben Jonson's hand to vouch for its genuineness.

Mr.Dy. had copied Jonson's signature from Jonson's own copy of a Shakspeare Folio 1623 which he had purchased..

On April 11th 179; The Rev. John Byng called on his friends the Irelands saying he had attended at the marriage of the Prince of Wales where he spoke with Lord Harcourt who said that the King had heard of the Shakspeare MSS. but in no very favourable light, being told they were not genuine but in consequence of what he (Byng) had said about them he had spoken to the King but does not know the King's intention about the matter, as in any case he is much too busy on important affairs to find leisure to inspect them at the present time.

Byng's fifth son Gerard Frederick Lynch Byng was page of Honour to the Prince at this marriage.

The Hon. John Byng.

The Hon. John Byng (1743-1813) afterwards 5th Viscount Torrington was grandson of the great Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty George 1st Viscount and his father was George 3rd Viscount who died 1750.

At seven years of age he was under the guardianship of his uncle, Admiral John Byng, who was unjustly executed in 1757. This uncle treated him cordially.

John was educated at Westminster. After being page to George 2nd he passed into the army and retired as Lt.Col. in 1760. He served in Germany during the seven years war and married Bridget Forrest in 1767.

Shortly after his retirement from the army he commenced his monotonous duties in the Stamp Office in Somerset House.

His brother George 4th Viscount appears to have treated him badly according to Horace Walpole. John had five sons and eight daughters.

Henry Dilkes Byng and Gerard Frederick Pyrch Byng were the boyhood friends of W.H.Ireland.

Gerard Frederick Pyrch Byng (1764-1871) usually called "Fred" or sometimes "Fred" was John's favourite son. He became one of the Carlton-House dandies in the Prince Regent's set. He had a head of attractive curly hair and on one occasion driving in his curricle in the park, his French poodle being with him as usual, it is said, that Brummell on horseback

met the equipage and remained behind the rogue and sisters close by "Mr Byng, how do you do? a family vehicle I see" and ever afterwards he was known as "Poodle Byng".
Whatever truth there is in this anecdote it certainly was not the first time he was called "Poodle Byng", too early in life the nickname "Poodle" was bestowed upon him by Lady Bath and Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire because of his thick curly hair.

He was Gentleman Usher at the marriage of Edward Prince of Wales in 1863. He had an appointment in the Foreign Office and through the Regent's influence became one of the additional hundred members selected when it was an honour to belong to "Brooks's" the most select club in the metropolis.

Poodle Byng was an old acquaintance of the notorious Harriette Wilson (as so many of the male aristocracy had been) He wrote to Lord Grenville in 1825 who was then in Paris about Harriette Wilson's Memoirs then being published "heard of it "you must - it has caused sensation here - it is a sad black-"guard mischevious thing - she says she has forty to come out. "In the next there is to be the Marquis of Worcester and very "caustic she intends to be. They say that there has been a "meeting at 'Brooks's' at which it was determined that nothing "in the way of opposition could be done."

The aspiration in his father's verses concerning him.

"Let thy bright honour never suffer fear or taint or reproach."

was certainly not fulfilled. at least, as regards his intimacy with Harriette Wilson. Greevy states that "Poodle's" wife had been ladies-maid to his mother.

Poodle Byng's horror was so great at seeing a new member of 'Brooks's', a provincial, seated before the fire in the Club's best room who had taken off his boots and sent the waiter for slippers - that he caused the ejection of the offender. Poodle continued to wear Wellington boots and breeches, notwithstanding that the other dandies had taken to trousers with straps and to boots with pointed toes and high heels. For evening wear, nearly to the last, Byng clung to Pantaloons fitting tightly to the leg - but he followed the example of Lord Petersham when the Cossack trousers came into vogue. He spent the whole of his later time in Clubland recounting the wonderful exploits of his youth - most of which had never happened.

To return to the Hon. John Byng whose diaries of his many tours on horseback through most of the English Counties are delightful reading. He was very fond of staying at the Sun Inn at Biggleswade, where his wife and some of his sons would often join him - and spending his time riding, fishing, etc. out at seven in the morning and not returning until dark - calling himself a "Will Wisp". In politics he was a Whig.

Byng, together with his superior at the Stamp Office, James Hinsley, had been friends of the Irelands before the

commencement of the fabrications.

Lyng was for long a firm believer in the MSS. though he anticipated that Tortigorn would prove a failure when performed - in fact he withdrew from Lewt to Higglesewade to avoid being present at its damnation and witnessing the distress of his friends.

He was one of a very few of all those who had signed the "Certificate of Belief" in the MSS. who did not fall away from his friendship with the Ireland after the fiasco.

When most of those who had put their names to this Certificate, in their anger at being hoodwinked, voiced abroad that Samuel was privy to the Imposition, John Lyng strenuously denied it, although he had lost his faith in the MSS.

When W.H.Y. confessed to the fraud to both Mr. & Mrs.Lyng before doing so to anyone else except Albany Tallis, they both behaved with the greatest kindness to the unhappy youth and he was still admitted as a friend to their house. They made every endeavour to reconcile Samuel with his son and when they failed made interest with their friends - the Kinsers to receive W.H.Y. as a guest with a view to his employment on their farms. Four years later both Mr. & Mrs. Lyng showed great sympathy with Jane Ireland on the occasion of her father's illness and death and it was John Lyng who refuted the aspersions cast on Samuel published in the Obituary Columns of the Gentleman in December 1800.

THE FABRICATIONS.

Samuel notes in his journal under date May 10th 1795 that his son "brought a small book with a parchment cover with leather "strings filled with remarks of daily occurences with a view "of Ireland's house, his arms etc. This book he was seen to "be washing in the kitchen as if to clear the cover from dirt "and afterwards dried it at the fire."

It should be mentioned that in 1768 Albany Wallis the eminent Attorney of Norfolk Street, had discovered a mortgage deed of a house in Blackfriars occupied by a William Ireland; and signed by Shakspeare of which a detailed account will be given later. On this slender foundation Ms.Ly. commenced to build up by documents a supposed friendship between Shakspeare and this Ireland, whom he indicates as being an ancestor of his own.

On the 12th June 1795 Ms.Ly. brought home a Deed of Gift, Shakspeare to Ireland. He fabricated this in order to substantiate his claim to his own productions. The deed states William Henryc Irelande had saved Shakspeare from drowning when their boat was overturned in the Thames.

He also announced that there was a Grant of Arms by Henry 5th on the Field of Agincourt, with a portrait of the King and of one Arthur Irelande on his knees who had captured a standard during the battle. This however he never produced as he thought it too dangerous to do so.

Mr.Y. however, found it necessary to frame another law deed in order to make his property in the more secure. As the Mysterious Gentleman was known as Mr. H- it was conjectured by some that his name was Hemynge and that he was a descendant of John Hemynge a colleague of Shakespeare. Mr.Hy. wishing it to be surmised that the original John Hemynge had not carried out the bequests made in the deed and therefore his descendant Mr.H. was averse to having it thought that he was descended from a person who had betrayed his trust, hence his concealment of his name. This deed of Trust was given to Samuel 28th November 1795.

COL. FRANCIS WEBB.

On the 30th June 1795 Col.Francis Webb of Bradsted near Sevenoaks wrote to the Revd. Dr. Cyril Jackson (a scientist and Dean of Christchurch who had been one of the tutors to the Prince of Wales) who passed the letter on to Sir Isaac Heard who in his turn showed it to Samuel.

The following are very small extracts from this very long letter:-

"I never had a more delightful and satisfactory treat than in the "perusal of the newly-discovered stores of the immortal Shakespeare. "It is not sufficient to say in general, that both Sir Isaac Heard (who is so competent a judge) and myself were satisfied beyond "the possibility of a doubt of the authenticity of the writings - "but I will give the grounds on which I rest my firm and unchan-

"able belief, for they are attended with such minutiae of
"circumstances, subjects and characters which all the art and
"wisdom of man united could not have possibly devised or invented.
"To imitate him so as to pass the deceit upon the world were
"impossible; the tragedy of Vortigern as well as his smaller
"pieces bear indubitable marks of his sublime genius, boundless
"imagination, pregnant wit and intuitive sagacity in the workings
"of the human mind.

"It must be Shakspeare and Shakspeare only. It only comes
"from his pen or from Heaven. But these papers bear the stamp of
"his soul and the traits of his genius - a better Shakspeare rises
"to our view which we see in his own written play of Lear. By
"comparing which with the printed copies we shall perceive how it
"has lost in them its purity, energy and spirit, and how it has
"been deformed by the bold hand of a meddling printer or his devil,
"and we shall lament that in all probability many of his pieces
"had passed through the same polluting hands that defiled the
"play in question. In short, the proofs of the authenticity
"are multiform, various compulsive and incontestible, they are
"not only superficial but they lye deep.

"I went to the perusal of these papers rather with prejudice
"against them but I was fully convinced.
"An endeavour to discredit these papers, unseen, and unexamined
"has been made by some licentious, prejudiced, interested and
"unjust man of some literary estimation and that in so extreme a
"manner as to have raised the ire and prejudiced the moral mind."

Since Samuel's letter of 3rd March 1791 to the hysterical "L.L." one or two letters had passed between them, but one received by Samuel on the 25th July of that year shows that Mr. L. had mental disorder had apparently increased by reason of the inordinate vanity which this letter shows.

His living in an unreal world of his own imagination was fostered by the extravagant eulogiums bestowed upon his productions.

Owing to the then exalted state of his mind it is probable that he never equalled his blank verse of that time in after life. That one so young was able to compose two long plays with something akin to genius is astonishing.

He doubtless suffered from paranoia in its early stages at this period and through life he was subject to nervous gestures and agitation of one or the other of his limbs when he became a little earnest or excited.

This letter is as follows:-

"Dear Sir,

"For some time back it has been my wish to give you "a letter unknown to your Son. In doing this I assure you I "break my promise and therefore must be, may insist on the "strictest secrecy from you. As his Father, I think it is but "right that you should know, by what he often tells me is "generally thought of him, the contents of this letter will not a "little astonish you. I myself must equally confess myself "lost in wonder. He tells me he is in general looked upon

"as a young man that scarce knows how to write a good letter,
"you yourself shall be the judge by what follows. I have now
"before me part of a play written by your son which for style
"and greatness of thought is equal to anyone of Shakspeare's.
"Let me intreat you Dr. Sir not to smile too on my honour
"it is most true. He has chosen the subject of William the
"Conqueror and tells me he intends writing a series of plays to
"make up with Shakspeare's a complete history of the kings of
"England. He wishes it to remain unknown therefore I again
"rely on your honour in this affair. It must appear strange
"why I should have taken so particular a liking to him. His
"extraordinary talents would make any one partial. I often
"talk with him and never before found one even triple his age,
"that knew so much of human nature. Do not think this flattery
"for again I vouch for the truth of my assertion - to say but
"your son ever wrote like Shakspeare. This is bold I confess
"but it is true. He often says he knows learning will not
"make a poet, neither will he look to any patron; he often has
"laughed at his blood boils a little when he is styled - a silly
"young man - but still he is determined to remain secret. I have
"read what he has written of the play and got him to give me the
"enclosed speech copied by himself from the original. You may
"judge of the style and grandeur of thought, then see if it is
"not close on the heels of Shakspeare. He very often says his
"mind loathes the confined dim-eyed study of the law and yet says

"he will remain quiet till a proper opportunity.

"I would not scruple giving £2,000 a year to have a son
"with such extraordinary faculties. If at twenty he can write so,
"what will he do hereafter. The more I see of him the more I am
"amazed.

"If your son is not a second Shakspeare I am not a man.

"Put a seal upon your lips - remember these words - Your son is
"brother in genius to Shakspeare and is the only man that walked
"with him hand in hand.

"M.M. Saturday 12 o'clock, Sardinck Street."

Copy of Enclosure in A. 's. letter of 25th July 1799.

O. ON THE EARTH [illegible] SONNET.

O! my good lord how [illegible] passed the time,
While in your porch I did wait your coming;
Yet as this chrystal arch, this bright heaven
Doth shine upon the [illegible] wave,
And paints upon the [illegible] Cloud;
E'en so the [illegible] gentle plant
That waves before the breath of thee sweet heaven,
To man gives food for contemplation;
And shows how soon this blasted frame of earth
Must sink on Age's chilling icy bed,
And dwindle down to second nothingness;
Look but on yon clock [illegible] fingers,
The tolling heralds of swift winged time,
Whose clapper wakens me from drowsy sleep;
Changing the dreary stillness of black night
To days first infancy, the blushing morn;
While blest Aurora raises her purple crest,
And tip-toe stands, smoothing her golden hair,
Eager to visit the busy scene of man:
Her blazing journey ended, down she sinks,
And so I liken her to man's strange end.
Look on yon pile, under whose frosted roof,
So many things have seized the precious [illegible]

of royalty, and suckst the countries
Lifs labouring life,
There are ye now, dead flies and rotten;
O! my good lord, let us for here away,
This spot doth smell too strong of royal dust
Drowsily, like lures to catch the birds of sun;
Blowing in their eyes the foreroth blast
Of birth, feasts, marriages, prosperity;
Till on a sudden grappling with their souls,
Thou knittest them at once in death eterne.

In September 1795 Richard Cumberland, the dramatist after inspecting the locomotive remained mute and his bearing led Sewell to refrain from asking him to sign the Certificate of belief. "The True Britain", on the 26th September 1795 has - "We are sorry to find that Mr.Cumberland is among the number of those who are most hostile to the Shakspeare MSS.

Sichel in his "Sheridan" this speaks of Cumberland: "The eternal Cumberland, detested alike by Mrs. Thrale and "Horace Walpole, that Cumberland who for thirty years deluged "the stage with a flow of dullness, was the master of this school." (of dulness).

Miss Barton in her 'Dunbridge Wells' writes:
"But trying as he (Cumberland) may have been in private life, "talking incessantly about himself and his work, dragging the "names of his titled acquaintances into every conversation and "exhibiting without shame the most despicable childish jealousy, "of all his fellow-writers he knew how to please the play-going "public of his time."

On the 20th October 1795 "The Oracle newspaper" printed

the following:-

"Mr.Ireland curiously and pleasantly collects everything in prin-
"upon the subject of his Shakspeare Papers. His heart is completely
"ly in the business."

On 23rd October 1795 Oliver Cockerell of Netherworth Castle near Dorking wrote to Samuel with respect to questions he had received from learned men on the Continent who desired to know Beckett's opinion on the authenticity of the MSS. and promised to inform Samuel what their answer may be to Beckett's opinions.

Becket says they are stubborn unbelievers and all that he has been able to obtain from them is a promise to suspend the denial of the authenticity of 'Vortigern' until the appearance of the play.

On November 8th ~~1795~~ 1795 Samuel wrote to consult "M.H." as to what he should say in the Preface to the Shakspeare MSS. which are now printed and only waiting for this - as to the origin of the Papers and the reason he should give for the concealment of the donor's name.

He also asks "M.H." for the further loan provided of particularly for the whole-length portrait of Shakspeare as that would be conclusive evidence of the validity of the MSS.

[illegible]

The following arrived for Samuel on the 17th November 1795:-
"Sir, I am commanded by the Duke of Clarence to desire that you
"would be so good as to submit Shakspeare's MSS. to his Royal
"Highness's inspection at St.James's to-morrow (Wednesday) at
"eleven o'clock.

"I am Sir Your most obedient and humble servant,

Wm. Dalrymple U.D.D. to D.R.L."

In accordance with this note, Samuel and Wm. Dr. waited on the Duke with the MS. The interview lasted about two hours. Mrs. Jordan and a Sevd. Dr. were present.

The Duke and the others expressed the highest satisfaction on viewing the papers and the Duke subscribed for five copies for himself and two for Prince Severn.

The Duke highly approved of Samuel's withholding the MS. of Vortigern until preparations of the scenery were commenced. The Duke said "I should beware of the conduct of the Manager "(Sheridan) who is one of the greatest vagabonds on the face of "the earth and his Deputy (J.P.Kemble) the greatest Jesuit."

The Duke was evidently unaware that Sheridan was a personal friend of the Irelands.

Richardson, M.P., a friend of Sheridan's said of Kemble - That Kemble was a Jesuit in "everything but ability." John Taylor, author and editor repeated this to Sheridan who replied that it was a true description of Kemble.

Wm.Dr. gives a more detailed account of this interview "Having carefully inspected all the documents produced, the "usual questions were put to me respecting their original "discovery in which Mrs. Jordan also joined. D.R.L. made "numerous objections and particularly to the redundancy of "letters. To every question the same answer was made as usual

"and the doubts which arose in M.M.'s mind were obviated."

"As the Agreement for the 'Vortigern' was then on the "point of being signed, much conversation took place upon that "subject and M.M. gave Mr.Ireland many cautious hints. "Respecting the language of the piece as well as the plot and "characters numerous inquiries were made by Mrs. Jordan as well "as by the Duke and I think it was justice to offer my sincere "thanks to that lady for her kind endeavours on a subsequent "occasion, when she had to sustain one of the principal characters "in the drama - and I shall be for ever mindful of her particular "kindness and affability during the visit as also for her "complacency and condescension during my long continuance in "the green-room of Drury Lane on the night of the representation "of my play, when not only her transcendant abilities as an actress "were exerted in my behalf before the curtain, but reanimating ex-"pressions whilst in the green-room, continually flowed from her "lips, in order to rouse me from the mental depression under which "I so obviously laboured on that momentous occasion."

MR. MALONE'S.

On Nov. 21st 1795 Samuel relates that his son brought home a Lease which he had bought of White of Fleet Street for Fifty pounds - Thirty of which he said he had paid having received it from 'M.M.' for that purpose and the remainder he was to discharge by exchange of books.

On the following day Samuel asked White for the particulars

and was told that no money had been paid but that he had been given a note for the whole amount.

In a week Mr.Ly. grew indifferent about the ideal and Jewel found that he had returned it and bought a first folio Shakspere (containing Ben Jonson's MS. notes) for fifty guineas.
On January 14th 1796 he exchanged this folio with the Publisher for some other works.

Albert Franklyn of Thrale Fame.

December 15th 179 Albert Franklyn a retired East India Merchant came to see the MS. Some company were there viewing them so he sat down and talked with Mrs. Freeman and told her that his knowledge of ancient MSS. was so great that he could instantly distinguish whether it they were authentic. Mrs. Freeman said that he spoke so much on the subject and was so decided as to his knowledge that she almost dreaded his investigation. But on viewing the MSS. he declared that "they were genuine beyond the shadow of a doubt."

When he left he said he would send some friends and shortly after Mr.Sydnus (Lord of the Admiralty) Mr. Harrison and Robert Lang (Franklyn's son-in-law) came and all were convinced of their authenticity.

Mrs Robert Lang, the eminent Scholar and the 'Beliefs of Dr. Johnson, has written in his own copy of Mally's. 'Confessions' "My name appears in the list of those who have been ridiculed as "Subscribing to the Shakspere papers. It was put down by my

"Father-i-law (Percival) who was an implicit believer,
"We had Young Ireland frequently at his house, and the loan
"of 'Henry 2nd.' in MS. previous to the performance of
" 'Vortigern', his name was of considerable weight and he
"was a man of good judgment of such subjects.
"When I returned from seeing the papers in Norfolk Street,
"I was not satisfied, but I think it was principally in
"consequence of remarking the singularity of the dressing of
"Mortimer's which hung in the room adjacent to Ireland's
"library. I mentioned this in the evening at Bennett
"Langton's and was struck by the benevolence of his remark
"on the subject of the papers. He said from various
"inquiries he had no doubt the papers were spurious, he had
"been pressed to see them, he had no doubt that his opinion
"would be against them, and if that was given out it might
"possibly injure Ireland who he believed was poor and it
"did not so.
"He must have considered it an ingenious and innocent
"deception."

Bennett Langton was died 1801 succeeded Dr.Johnson in the professorship of ancient literature in the Royal Academy. He married Mary (Lloyd) Countess dowager of Rothes 1770. She died in 1785. He left four sons and five daughters. His seat was Langton Hall Lincs.

For the purpose of the Preface to his publication of the Shakspeare MSS. on the 9th Nov. 1795 Samuel asked his son

to write an account of the discovery of the papers but on reading it was desirous of further proof; to corroborate this account he applied to Talbot who said Talbot would not then give but promised that when he got to Carmarthen he would send it, in writing which at length he did.

Mr. Hy's. written account perverts the above "I was at Chambers when Talbot called in and showed me a deed "signed Shakspeare. I was much astonished and mentioned "the pleasure my Father would receive could he but see it. "Talbot then said I might show it, I did not for two days and "at the end of that time he gave it me. I then proceed hard "as to know where it was found. After two or three days "had elapsed he introduced me to the party, he was alone on "in the room, but I took little trouble in searching. "I found a second deed and a third and two or three loose "papers. We also discovered a deed which ascertained to "the party landed property of which he had been ignorant, "in consequence of having found this he told me he might keep "every deed, every scrap of paper relating to Shakspeare. "Little was discovered in town but what is above mentioned, "but the rest came from the country being in the papers having "been removed from London to the country many years ago. "Nov. 10th 1795."

It will be noticed that his account of Mr. Hy. differs from that which he first gave.

Talbot wrote to Samuel from Carmarthen Nov. 1731.

"I have now the pleasure to communicate all you will in "honour require from me and all I can ever reveal to you and "the World. The Gentleman in whose possession these things "were found is a friend of mine and by me your Son, Samuel* "was introduced to his acquaintance.

"One morning from rummaging from mere curiosity some "old lumber consisting of deeds, books, &c. in a closet at "my friend's house I discovered a deed with the signature Wm. "Shakspeare which induced me to read part of it and on finding "the words 'Stratford-on-Avon' I was convinced it was the "handwriting of the Famous English Bard.

"With permission of my friend (whom I will in future call Mr. X.) "I carried the deed to Sam, knowing with what enthusiasm he and "yourself regarded the works of that author, or any trifling "article he was possessed of, tho' I was prepared to see my "friend Sam a little pleased with what I presented him yet "I did not expect that great joy he felt on that occasion; "he told me there was nothing known in the handwriting of "Shakspeare but his signature to some bill or deed in Doctor's "Commons and pressed me to carry him to 'j|'s.' lest that he "might see if there was amongst the lumber I had spoken of any "other such Relick; I immediately complied with his request "for several successive mornings he passed some hours in exami- "ning different papers and deeds, most of them were useless and

"uninteresting, but our labour was rewarded by finding a few
"more relating to Shakspeare, those we took away but never
"without '[illegible]'s' permission. At last we were so fortunate to
"discover a deed in which our friend was materially concerned.
"Some landed property which had long been the subject of litiga-
"tion was here ascertained and '[illegible]'s' title to it clearly proved.
" '[illegible]' has said in return for this whatever you and Mr.Ireland
"find amongst the lumber by what it may shall be your own. Reserving
"those things which we should as you, prize for being Shakspeare's.
"Shortly after this I left London (as you may remember) on my
"favourite pursuit, but previous to my departure made the
"following agreement with my friend Sam that if he fortunately
"should discover any papers of Shakspeare from the publication
"or use of which any pecuniary advantage should accrue, such
"profits should be equally divided between us. '[illegible]' just before
"my departure, strictly enjoined us never to mention him as the
"possessor of the papers, tho' I wished, until Sam should have
"completed his researches, that little should be said on the
"subject, yet I was ignorant why '[illegible]' when the search was finished
"should still wish his name concealed. I thought it absurd and
"could not prevail on him to mention his reasons, tho' from some
"trifling unguarded expression I was at last induced to believe
"that one of his ancestors was contemporary with Shakspeare
"in the dramatic profession and that as Mr '[illegible]' was a man somewhat
"known in the world, and in the walk of high life, he did not
"wish such a circumstance should be made public, this suspicion

"was (as will presently appear) well founded.

"Whilst I was in India I heard to my great joy or astonishment,
"that Sam had discovered among the lumber, the plan of Vortigern
"and Rowena, the MS. of Lear &c. &c. &c.

"I was impatient to hear every particular and principally
"for that purpose made my late visit to London. I found 'S',
"(what I always thought him) a man of strict honour and willing
"to abide by the promise he made in consequence of our finding
"the deed by which we benefitted so much. He left us to adjust
"between ourselves the division of the profits, and the following
"resolution made between Sam and myself met with his concurrence;
"that in consequence of Sam's diligence and my negligence in
"searching for these valuable articles and some other agreements
"among ourselves that had been made before my departure from
"London, I should not receive as we had agreed upon an equal
"share, but that Sam should receive two-thirds of the profit
"arising from performing and publishing the Play of Vortigern
"and Rowena and I only one.

"I will now explain the reason of H's secrecy.
"On account of your desire to give to the World some explanation
"of the business. I renewed my instruction to him to suffer me to
"discover his name and every circumstance of the discovery of
"the papers, but in vain. We then produced a Deed of Gift
"in which Shakspeare assigned to John - - - - who it seems was
"really an ancestor of our friend 'H' every article contained

"in an upper room. Very few of the writings remain in 'S's'
"hands.
" 'G' promised me that this Deed of Gift should be sent to you,
"first making a certain one in the name of the Trustees.
"I most earnestly beg you will send me a copy of Portiguard.
"Notwithstanding it was to be confidentially written that I
"marking marked according to the curtailment for stage
"representation."

Note. * Talbot was referring to Mr. Mr. was usually called Sam or Samuel.

At the foot of this letter, Samuel has written "The Deed of Trust arrived without the seal of the Trustees being affixed."

Strong asseveration as to authenticity of the MSS. appeared at frequent intervals in the public press which were replied to by the believers.

The opponents to the MSS. asserted that the mystery maintained as to the source of the documents was a sufficient reason to refuse credence to them, while even some of those who advocated their validity thought that it was absolutely necessary that their owner should be disclosed.

John Frank Newton, friend of Samuel and a semi-deist believer wrote to him December 10th 1795:
"How interesting was the time I passed in your library, the relics
"serve to raise Shakespeare's moral character, they know that
"simplicity and nature which obtains in his thoughts was ex nostrum."

Newton had several unusual views, one that wearing clothes was unnatural and in consequence his children went entirely naked while in their house in Wimpole Street. The family became vegetarians as one of his theories was that man had no correspondence to a carnivorous animal and he claimed that since the family had ceased eating meat they never required medical attention or medicine.

Mrs. Newton was the daughter of a wealthy St. Vincent planter and an accomplished musician. Percy B. Shelley was on terms of friendship with this family, the children being very fond of him as he was a delightful partner in their children games. ~~The Newtons lived in Wimpole Street~~

Newton throughout was an ardent supporter of the US.

The following occurs in a letter from the Hon. John Dix to Samuel on the 11th Dec. 1865:

"Ask the young Emperor Napoleon if he will come and read to me "'The Devil and Dickens' and say he will not knock my "Titan by producing (for even half an hour) the first quarto "of Hamlet. Harold the Gentleman('L.H.') is very inactive or "very cold. I held many warm discussions upon my subject, and never "one lamented, or desired, the fate of something English to be "pronounced viz:- any of these Titans so much talked of - and "then they add 'We have Everett Mill?' and question that? "Say to John dear Jack that I have no letter from him. Why, "so can say nobody, except the Flies."

NOTE: P This was an interlude which Dr.Ty. had written fair upon vellum, ornamenting the margins and capital letters in a manual style - he did not finish it, but rewrote it in his own natural handwriting and presented it as his own composition.

NOTE: Q The reference is to Joseph Ritson who was much respected by Dr.Ty. with his sound judgment and piercing eyes. He inspected the papers with silent scrutiny and his subsequent questions were always to the purpose but it was evident that he was not satisfied. He left without giving any opinion or committing himself in any way.

In Notes & Queries 1866 the editor refers in reference to Ritson's visit to Norfolk Street, "by glancing over the papers "the shrewd and critical Ritson detected the imposture though "he admitted that great skill and genius were exhibited by the "forgery."

Joseph Ritson, a native of Stockton-on-Tees settled in Gray Inn as a Conveyancer. He was Deputy High-bailiff of the Duchy of Lancaster by purchase. As an Antiquary he showed much industry and intelligence especially in early English poetry. His acrimony and illwill in his critical remarks on Dr. Thomas Warton, Dr.Percy, and other learned men and his morbid temper were apparently without excuse unless they were due to ineliglent insanity which ultimately developed into violent madness and he died in a madhouse at Hoxton in 1803. He was a strictest vegetarian.

Mr. Daly an expert judge of Ancient MSS. came frequently to Norfolk Street and although he made several objections he was

on the whole convinced that the documents were of the age they purported to be. I inspected them merely as to their antiquity and not as being by Shakespeare or any one else.

THE MARRIAGE OF ANNA MARIA TO S.W. BARNARD.

On the 1st December 1791 Anna Maria Ireland, Samuel's elder daughter, was married at St. Clement Danes to Robert Markland Barnard of the Hon. East India Co. The witnesses who signed the Marriage register were Samuel Ireland, Samuel Barnard, Wm.Hy. Ireland, Wm.Linley and Jane Linley.

The married couple went to live at Stepney.

The Barnards who lived at Dunning near Dorking had been friends of the Irelands for some years, and through this marriage the only descendants of Samuel Ireland are living today.

Sir Isaac Heard writing to Samuel 23th December 1791 says "I have observed a festive paragraph in the papers which may "lead to an increase in your family if true. I hope that it "will be attended with all comfort to every branch."

The married couple lived on terms of friendship with the Linley and Tickell families.

About 1816 S.W. Barnard wrote a letter from the East India House on Mrs. Tickell's (once Mary Linley) daughter's account.

An account of the Barnard family will be found further on.

On the 24th December 1795 Samuel published the Shakespeare MSS. under the title of "Miscellaneous Papers and Legal "Instruments under the Hand and Seal of Wm. Shakespeare including "the Tragedy of King Lear and a small Fragment of Hamlet from "the original MSS. in the possession of Samuel Ireland of "Norfolk Street, London." 1796.

It ~~is~~ was a sumptuous Imperial folio volume priced at four guineas.

It contained many facsimiles of the MSS. three coloured plates and a list of 120 of the subscribers. Thirty-nine additional subscribers being too late for their names to be inserted in the printed list.

The subscribers included several of the reigning family, numerous members of the aristocracy, M.P.'s. and those engaged in the Law, Art, Literature, Poetry, the Stage, History, Politics, Church, Banking, Publishing, Heraldry, Medicine, Army and the Universities.

It was intended to publish two more volumes at four guineas the two, but they never appeared.

The Preface gives an account of the discovery of the papers in accordance with Mr.Dy's. and Talbot's statements.

ALBERT HALLIS.

The following is a short account of this Ireland lawyer, necessary not only to correct a statement in a work on Lord Chancellors published in 1938 which states that this lawyer (who

was then 53 and he left about two hundred thousand pounds at his death in 1800 twenty years later) accompanied Mr.W. on that young man's penniless wanderings on foot in Wales, but because he appears so largely in the story as well as his partner Richard Troward.

A little further down Norfolk Street than Ireland's house, towards the river was No.21, Wallis' residence and private office and in another house n war by ~~my~~ was the residence and office (where the ordinary business of the firm was carried out) of Richard Troward.

Wallis had acted for Lord George Gordon when in 1781 that gentleman was being tried for his connection with the Gordon Riots. *Lloyd Kenyon. Kenyon was Counsel, afterwards a Judge.*

He was attorney also for the proprietors of Drury Lane Theatre during the whole of Garrick's administration as well as Sheridan's, in fact until his death in 1800. He was also lawyer to Covent Garden Theatre. He was a personal friend of both Garrick and his wife and at his own expense commissioned Hickey, the sculptor (who was recommended to Wallis by Edmund Burke) for Garrick's monument in Westminster Abbey which was estimated to cost £500.

Hickey dying in 1793 a sculptor named Webber was chosen for the work.

Garrick's widow, Eva Maria commissioned the sculptor, Westmacott for her husband's monument in Lichfield Cathedral.

Richard Wilson, R.A., brought an action against Wallis

in 1800 on a pecuniary matter when the Judge Lord Kenyon having heard Wilson's case without waiting to hear Thos. Erskine, Wallis' Counsel directed the Jury to acquit the defendant.

The following were among Wallis' train of friends to give evidence of his character had it been necessary. The Archbishop of York, Sir J. Lemmet, Lord Hyney & Lord Sandwich.

Wallis had married Miss Walton, daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1750. They had an only son a scholar at Westminster School who was drowned in the Thames while in company of fellow scholars about the seventeen seventies. David Garrick without a word to Wallis erected a monument to the boy.

Wallis had one daughter Jane, whether she pre-deceased him or became the Lady Bailey to whom and her son he left the bulk of his fortune does not transpire.

An anonymous and venemous attack on the memory of Wallis in the Obituary of the Gents. Mag. Sept. 1800 was replied to in the same magazine in October 1800 and successfully vindicated Wallis from this attack.

From Samuel's and Mr. Cy's. accounts it is very evident that Wallis behaved to them both in the kindest and most considerate manner and helped them with his advice and assistance and in Sam's case, even with his loan of £10. with little prospect of being repaid and probably it never was.

James Ewing in his 'Talk of the Town' writes:

"It is as well to state here that Mr. Albert Ballin never
"consented, although they were his friends and allies,
"with those who laid the sins of Mr. Hy. upon his father's
"shoulders. Thus Bishop Barry, on the authority of the
"Commentator Stevens, observes that the whole house in
"Norfolk Street was 'an elaborate workshop', Mr. Ballin
"contradicted the statement point blank, and when another
"professor made the assertion that a female relative of Mr.
"Ireland performed the more delicate work of the forged
"autographs, he gave him the lie direct."

The writer has been unable to learn where James Barry
obtained the information as given above but it is undoubtedly
correct.

It is necessary to give the particulars of the discovery
of the only two signatures of Shakespeare admitted to be
genuine other than the signatures to his Will, and Albert Ballin
found both.

In 1768 among the title-deeds of the Revd. Mr. Featherstonehaugh of Oxted, Surrey, Ballin found a Mortgage-deed of a
house in a street leading down to Paddle Wharf, Thames Street
purchased by Shakespeare on the 10th March 1612 (the Mortgage-deed
was dated the day after) from Henry Walker, the house being in
the occupation of one William Ireland, for £140, of which Shakespeare paid down £80 and the mortgage was for the remaining £60.

Ballin gave this deed to David Garrick with a presentation
letter accompanying it.

In 1790 the deed was in the possession of Garrick's widow at Hampton House in Adelphi Terrace. Edmund Malone transcribed the deed and made a facsimile of Shakespeare's signature both of which he published.

In January 1796 Malone for the purpose of the work he was writing to prove that the Ireland MSS. were spurious; again called on Mrs. Garrick to inspect the deed, but she was unable to find it.

About a month before, Wallis who had just had the Featherstonhaugh deeds returned to him after they had been out of his hands for some years, found among them the Deed of Conveyance to Shakspeare of the same property dated 10th March 1612 and with it other deeds relating to Shakspeare, one of these bearing the signature of John Heminge, the incident arising from this Heminge deed will be dealt with in its proper place.

This second discovery of deeds by Wallis was published in the newspapers of December 31st 1795.

Joseph Farington notes in his diary January 1796:

"Mr. Malone left me to go to Mr. Albany Wallis in Norfolk Street "and in the evening he wrote me that his visit had been crowned "with success beyond his expectations. Mr. Wallis having lent "him an original signature of Shakspeare that has never been "seen and which proves that he wrote his name CHRISTIAN."

On the same day in which Malone interviewed Mrs. Garrick (by the introduction of Lord Orford) and was told of the loss of the Portland Deed, he learned of Wallis' find of the

Conveyance not being acceptable, Wallis, he called upon him, as Pellington prefer, and the conveyance gave him the information he required - and the other documents, especially the Deeds, gave him something additional to work on.

RICHARD TROWARD.

Coming now to Richard Troward, Wallis' partner, his name first appears in Norfolk Street in 1781 (the year of the Gordon Trial) Wallis having been there since 1765.

Troward had published a work in 1780, entitled "Collection of the Statutes etc. respecting Elections". He was one of the subscribers in 1790 to Mrs. Linley's publication of the works of her husband and son. Richard Troward was one of the twenty-five Vice-Presidents of the British Institution in 1805.

Pellington wrote in his Diary 1809:

"Troward who lived in Pall Mall was regularly engaged in "picture-buying. In 1807 he sent all his pictures save "one to be sold at auction. There were only fourteen "pictures but of good quality and sold for high prices, total "received £8,415. He disposed of his pictures in consider-"ation of his family of six children, was probably led to "further action from having engaged in a great speculative "scheme to be carried out at Vauxhall which would require "£200,000 to be laid out before returns could be obtained. "1st June 1811. Mrs Brooke spoke of Mr. Troward, the "Solicitor and of the great change in his circumstances

"caused by his having engaged in a speculation to make money
"upon some new principle by which he had been flattered with
"the expectation of gaining an immense fortune. At the time
"he embarked his property in it he was in a state of perfect
"independence, keep his Coach and had prospects for advancing
"his profession. His eldest son was about going to one of
"the Universities preparatory to his studying in the Temple.
"The project in which some of his property was sunk failed
"His Coach was laid down and he felt it necessary to resume
"the practice of his profession at a period when he was less
"able to exert himself being subject to gout and more advanced
"in years.
"His son could not be supported upon the plan which had been
"proposed for him but was placed with Mr. Samuel Birkbeck
who is a Solicitor to make his way in the ordinary course of
"proceeding in the law.
"Miss Brooke spoke of the exemplary manner in which Mrs. Howard
"(formerly Miss Leigh) submitted to the change in their circum-
"stances."

In 1812 Howard was involved with obtaining the papers re-
quested to him for carrying on a law case, and requiring him to
go with the case or to deliver up the papers to another
Solicitor for the reason that his client was indebted to Mr.
Howard lost the job.

In May 1817 Mr. Howard, son of Edward Howard called on
Mr. Frederick Madden, Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum

and offered for inspection the Mortgage deed of 1161, paper 161 together with Ellis' letter to Garrick presenting it to him. This was the deed Mrs. Garrick was unable to find when called upon her in 1796.

Mr. Howard told Sir Frederick he had inherited the deed from his father, He afterward left it to his niece, on his father's side, who had married a Mr. Pilkent, which gentleman in March 1858 brought the deed to Sir Frederick Madden who now has it for the Sedgwick Collection.

On the 14th June 1858 it was sold at Sotheby's for £150.15.0. and bought for the British Museum where it now remains together with various documents illustrative of its history.

Mr. Y. in his "Confessions" states that Garrick bequeathed it to the British Museum but he was mistaken.

The Conveyance deed and Deed Poll of Grant' Section . rooms to Mr. Elkins for £100.15.0. was in his hands it was resold at the same rooms and was purchased for £140 by the Corporation of London and is now in the Guildhall Library.

The Illustrated London News for 1861 therefore then contained the following paragraph:

"A Shakespeare Exhibition is about to be opened in aid of the "purchase of the birthplace.

"Mr. Howard will send the only known autograph of "Shakespeare in private hands."

This was of course the Mortgage deed.

Sir Frederick Pollock relates on the very strange circumstances of the history of these deeds, namely the loss of the Mortgage deed, the simultaneous discovery of the Conveyance by Wallis, and the fact of the Mortgage deed with Wallis' presentation letter to Garrick having afterwards found their way back in the possession of Wallis' partner.

Dr. Charles Ingleby in his "Man and the Book" 1877-81 goes farther than this, he writes:

"I have no doubt that Wallis had surreptitiously gained
"possession of the mortgage deed for it was soon used for a
"distinct purpose by his friend W. J. Ireland."
"The Conveyance deed was privately produced by young Broward
"in 1790 to Sir Frdk. Madden."

Dr. Ingleby was somewhat unreliable not only in the above statement but in many others. If Ingleby meant that the Mortgage deed was gained surreptitiously from the Featherstonehaugh papers - it is untenable. No secret was made of the matter. A notice appeared in the newspapers of its discovery giving the name of Featherstonehaugh Esqre whose papers it was found. The deed was printed in Lemon and Bevans Transcripts for all the world to see long before the discovery of the Conveyance. If, however, Ingleby meant that it was obtained surreptitiously from Mrs. Garrick after her husband's death by the man who had presented it to her husband, even in appearance is unbelievable.

It is highly probable that after her husband's death Mrs. Garrick would send his papers to Wallis, as he was acting for her, and the sorting deed would be among them. As already explained Wallis only used his house for private interviews, while the ordinary routine of a lawyer's practice was carried out at Troward's house which was the firm's office, and the writer suggests that Troward either arranged it then or took possession of it after Wallis' death, as the deed(s) papers as well as others would be under his control. Troward's reputation was not as high as Wallis' was. Wallis was evidently ignorant that the deed had come back with Mrs. Garrick's papers, for if he had been aware of it he would have had no hesitation in letting Wallis see it in 1790 as his possession of it would be quite justifiable.

Further, Ingley says it was also used for a distinct purpose by his friend Wallington. Wallis was 83, Mr. Gy. was 19 and the latter had no communication with Wallis until December 30th, 1791 about one year after he had seen the sorting. He certainly used the sorting of the deed, which he obtained not from the deed itself but from the copy of it printed in Edmund & Stuckeys Transcript.

Richard Troward was named joint executor with Lord Wallington in Wallis' Will - Troward after Wallis' death claimed that the estate owed him £30,000. If Wallis had known it, he thought there was any grounds for such a claim he would certainly not have named him as executor. Troward did not get the money -

he tried to settle it with Lady Bailey out of Court, but her counselling he let his palpably bogus claim drop.

Willis again made no secret of finding the Convocation Deed among the Beaverbrook papers. The discovery he gave to the newspapers mentioning the papers among which it had been discovered.

There is little doubt that after Willis' death someone took possession of this document also. Certainly Lady Bailey did not get it.

Willis left about £50,000, so was not interested in anticipating outside the professions. Some documents at that time had great interest and little money value.

It will be remembered that Mr. J. bought a first folio of Shakespeare with Ben Jonson's MS. notes for fifty pounds.

[illegible]

Hassel was anxious to have expert opinion on his MS. Where then criticism on minor points as being equal to Shakespeare's known works, such as paper, ink, calligraphy, etc. and among those mentioned were the following three reports were all favourable.

John Chane (1[illegible]-1[illegible]) [illegible] was a collector and [illegible] a "English Antiquary".

John Daley, died 1920, [illegible], Keeper of Records in the Exportation Office. In his later years [illegible] he was [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] and sincerely in its origins.

John Jennett, Treasurer of Jail Records in the Common Pleas Office.

On the 24th December 1797 Samuel Salone advertised his forthcoming book "Inquiry into the Admissibility of certain Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments attributed to Shakespeare."

On the same day Frank Jordan advertised his expected book "A Letter to George Steevens Esq. containing a Critical Investigation of the Papers of Shakespeare published by Mr. Samuel Ireland."

<u>[illegible]</u>

On the 26th December 1795 Sir Edward Dering wrote to Samuel, informing him that his friend Salone wished him to bring the MS. to Carlton House for his inspection and that Mr. Jerningham, would call for Samuel at half past twelve and accompany him to Carlton House.

Edward Jerningham (1727-1812) was the third son of Sir George Jerningham of Costessey, Norfolk. His friend Horace Walpole called him "The Shuffling Jem" and Fanny Burney said he was "A mighty delicate gentleman, looks as he painted and is all 'Gentification in manner, speech and dress.' He was a friend of Lord Shaftesbury.

Jerningham only called at Norfolk Street and only if Samuel were waiting, for a Coach Samuel had sent for, Alsop Tallis and Richard Prosser were and were shown into the room where Jerningham and Ireland were waiting. Tallis, perhaps

his hand towards his pocket, said "I have here something "to show you that will be your business for you and break up "your Shakspeare papers."

Jerningham heard this, so Samuel begged him and Ellis to step into his library in order that Jerningham should hear the nature of the evidence, be it what it might.

Ellis produced the Conveyance deed of the Blackfriars house, bought by Shakspeare and certain other deeds.

Samuel requested Jerningham to take down some of the books containing Shakspeare's signature in order that he might compare the signature with that on the Conveyance and report to the Prince. They were all satisfied with the similitude, but on one of Ellis' documents was the signature of Shakspeare, evidently in an entirely different hand to that on the document produced by Ireland and moreover the spelling differed, and Samuel was much alarmed at this discrepancy.

Jerningham and Samuel then left for Carlton House at 1.30 and Samuel returned home at 4 o'clock.

Mr. G. arrived home shortly after his father had left for Carlton House and was told by Mrs. Freeman that had occurred. He at once went to Ellis, Sadler Street. Ellis showed him the deed with the Shakspeare signature by holding it up in his hand and Mr. G. observing it closely, noticed that everything at the disappearance of the signature with that on the papers he had given his father.

He returned home very agitated and greatly troubled. Now his

forthed and said, as well as I can, [illegible] and returned in less than half an hour and [illegible] the receipt of the bill too. Everyone scrapped up with fifteen or twenty pounds [illegible] and it was again said down to Willie'.

He returned fully satisfied having Willie and showed that the Dempsey signature on the papers he brought back in the same handwriting as that on Willie' deed.

Then he again reached home he had then fully recovered his equanimity and gave his mother and sister the account he had already given to Willie which was:

That he "went to the Gentleman such listened in kind and on "being questioned by him as to the cause, he told the circumstance "to which the Gentleman replied 'Is that all? Don't be alarmed "young man, we'll see if we cannot do away with your uneasiness' "and going to a desk where lay a number of old papers, in a few "minutes he pulled out the bundle of receipts and asked Mr. Dy. "if the handwriting was like that which he then produced, to "which he replied in the affirmative and they were then given to "him by the Gentleman who said, that being not known to the "world there were two John Dempsey's, the one connected with "Shakespeare and the Globe Theatre and the other with the Curtain "Theatre, and that they were distinguished from each other by "the appellations of the Bold John Dempsey of the Globe and the "Short John Dempsey of the Curtain."

Mrs. Dy. afterwards said that upon to see the signature of Dempsey that Willie had up to then had on and would believe that it was so

the same hand as that in the Shakspere papers. Having examined it with great attention he told Ballis he would give the gentleman about it, and after first returning home he went to his Chambers in New Inn and retaining in his possession the form of the autograph which he had just seen, he delivered a receipt from George to comply with it, he also transcribed the new-found signature to some other papers which were in an incomplete state.

Upon the time he left his Father's house in Norfolk Street after his first interview with Ballis - going up Norfolk Street, crossing the Strand, traversing Fleet Street and passing into New Inn, fabricating one document and completing others, putting his steps he arrived home in less than half an hour.

Mr.Y. was not quite satisfied with the signatures he had made in some haste and having refreshed his memory with another sight of Ballis' document, while that gentleman was comparing it with the newly fabricated one, he very shortly after returned it, as he so very nearly resembled the signature and conditions it for the one he had so hurriedly made. On returning from Derlton House, Daniel was immediately relieved from the trial of his memorial explanation of the difference in the Lawyer's signature. The Times Sitter for December 31st 1795 printed the following paragraph:

"Yesterday at Derlton House, Mr.Ireland had the honour of sub-"mitting several of the Shakspeare MSS. to H.R.H. the Prince of "Wales who expressed his derivation of their authenticity."

On December 31st 1795 the Duke [illegible], the politician Fox, Jerney and Greatheed came to Norfolk Street and after viewing the papers for two hours Jerney declared his full belief, saying 'that the ink and calligraphy of the "papers rendered it impossible to be the work of any man or men "of mean in the present or any former day to have compiled and "as to the orthography (which had been so much cavilled at) "its being unlike that of that period, weighed in his opinion "more in favour of their authenticity than against it, as no "man would have set about such an imposition of this description "nonsense without first weighing well each word, and printing "books of forged kind, the manner, spelling, &c.'

Dowling subsequently again gave his opinion to this effect:

On January 2nd 1796 the Rt. Hon Sir Anthony Hardcastle, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, his Lady, Mr. Anstruther and others viewed the papers. The Chief Baron gave exactly the same opinion as Dowling's and said further 'If these are impositions "which I do not think possible, we live in a very dangerous period "as no property can be established in our Courts if talents and "ingenuity are so imposed upon."

It was Sir Anthony who wrote "The Devil and the Taxing Day" in the 'Anti-Jacobin' 1st January 1798 a satirical poem [illegible] in the old phraseology.

Edmund Burke, the great but 'absolute Irish soldier', after inspecting the MSS, appeared to call satisfied [illegible] that Ireland asked him if he would give the Confirmation of belief.

Porson replied, "I thank you Sir, but I never subscribe to "none to professions of faith of any nature whatever." from which it seems Porson did not consider the MS. authentic.

Porson published "Seven Children Sitting on the Ice" which he certainly said he had seen in an old chest. It signed it S.England, as coming in Albion to Somal Ireland.

Richard Porson.

Richard Porson (1759-1808) born at East Anton, Norfolk, son of the Parish Clerk and Sexton, extraordinary talent was said to show he a lovable & really gentleman of the middle class. He entered Trinity College in 1777 where the fame of his extraordinary memorable precocity sire. He was elected a fellow in 1782 and he became M.A. in 1785. His conscience scruples the free racing tale before he his fellowship expired in 1792 and he was issued upon the world without profession. He was nearly starved, were preferment at Cambridge at a salary of 100 per year. His health was had taken a virtue of temperate intemperate living which he was really in no no bed.

In 1793 he married a widow, Mrs. Lewis, a sister of Jones Perry of the morning chronicle for whom was kept house. Porson insisted on marrying the servant-girl from fear so an arrangement had been made for marry, the girl came. It that Porson succeeded in 1801 living but instead of separation of his marriage least is been largely due to the Trinity College in Cambridge, of South Street he had a housekeeper,

[illegible] until I [illegible] the [illegible] service.
In spite of this he made a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
half that his wife lived.

In 1805 the London Institution was established and Porson was elected principal librarian, with a salary of [illegible] and £200 a year. His irregular life [illegible] the trustees to dismiss him. For [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the Strand was struck down by an apoplectic fit and died in a few hours.

[illegible].

In consequence of the attack in the press on the validity of the [illegible], and the renewed hostile pamphlets of Nelson, Jordan and Nelsons, Bnl. Francis Webb wrote to Porson in January 1796 that he (Webb) will proceed with his pamphlet in defence of the [illegible]. Not exigents following publication until the attacking pamphlets appear. Webb goes on to say " with "Contiguum nan out of the way. I have been [illegible] somewhat "[illegible] than any of the [illegible]." He invited Porson to dine with him at 2 o'clock on Monday.

Webb in a further letter 27th March 1796 writes:
"I am sorry the injurious and vile [illegible] pamphlet [illegible] "has affected you and I feel for you very sincerely. It has "[illegible]. Truth must at last prevail. Time in some sort "to the present unpopular [illegible] will be [illegible] from the "[illegible]. You have my sentiments on [illegible]. [illegible] in "your situation I would of course have an interview with Mr.

"Sheridan, talk freely and [illegible] [illegible] allowed new play.
"But mixing with your friends, especially [illegible].

"You mention parts of Henry the 2nd, why not send the
"whole? What can possibly be the reason of this? How is your
"hidden friend affected by all this? Will nought prevail upon
"him to come forward in some shape or other to [illegible] every
"vile and infamous calumny? Take my advice, and send me [illegible]!
"Henry - Depend upon it Vortigern will not do them, and then where
"are you?"

MONTAGU TALBOT AND THE [illegible] [illegible].

Before Talbot's journey to Dublin in January 1795 W.H. promised to regularly correspond with him and send details of any fresh fabricated documents.

Talbot suggesting that their letters should be in cypher they took two pieces of cardboard with spaces cut out here and there for placing [illegible] on the blank letter paper - the communication written in the spaces, the cardboard removed and random letters written to fill up the spaces left. As the cardboards were exactly similar the recipient of the letter had need only to place his cardboard in position to read the letter.

W.H. however being so occupied with his fabrications neglected to write and Talbot hearing that a new play had been discovered wrote a reproachful letter to W.H. for having kept him in ignorance and saying he would come to England. He accordingly arrived on the 4th November 1795. W.H. apologised and said he was harassed with the stupendous task he had undertaken

and Talbot was intended at the possibility of fabrications [illegible] Talbot offered and was indeed more anxious to write some of the speeches or at least some of the speeches.

Mr. J. [illegible] suggested it was Talbot who [illegible] of the scenes for Talbot to supply the dialogue, not [illegible] from Boaden so as Talbot probably supported he would.

Talbot evidently had the idea to use some of his work in print.

Dr. Ingleby suggests that it was Talbot who manufactured the Carmarthen Shakespeare MS. Dr. Ingleby's own belief, was that it was one of Mr. Ireland's productions. The writer is confident it emanated solely from Talbot, several apparent corroborations of this have since been noted which Dr. Ingleby was not aware of, but no actual proof is forthcoming. The following are some of the circumstances that seem to fix it on Talbot.

He was in Carmarthen at the critical time, his anonymous letter to the Morning Herald describing the MS. book in detail from Vintnegard (the natural port to embark for Ireland from Carmarthen) and Talbot admit the date of the letter January 9th 1796 was on his way from Carmarthen to Ireland.

Talbot in his frequent visits to Ireland's house would hear the amount of intimacy between Southampton and Shakespeare, as implied in the new-found MS. vaguely discussed.

In the public points the resemblance of letters in most words in the Ireland MS. were objected to and examples given of the usual form of spelling of those words at that time, ~~and the Committee [illegible] far from [illegible]~~.

Also the phrase of speaking in the MS. of Sir, was much commented upon and the descriptions [illegible] must have been interpolations by the actors.

In the Carmarthen MS. book, the intimacy between Shakespeare and Shakspere is dwelt upon.

The redundancy of letters in the Dudley MS. are carefully avoided in the Carmarthen book and the words are spelt as given in the public prints.

With respect to the rivalry, in the Carmarthen book, Shakspere is made to say in writing to his friend Benson, that Sir Geoffry Fenton "lamented much the danger of love "ribbolldis with some of our most noble names, It was almost, "to cold, provocation. I swore it was scarce against my "will, but I kept a shop and must have cards for all customers."

Carmarthen MS. or any part or notice of it had appeared before the publication of

[illegible] "A Jew in quest of Jerusalem in Wales, Somerset and Gillaslee by a Barrister, with a number of various fragments from a MS. Obituary ascribed to Shakspere 1611. This was written by Richard Yorke fifteen years after the description of this MS. Book appeared in the morning herald.

[illegible] January 14th, 1796.

"Shakspere and Anne Hathaway.

"Mr. Editor, "Llangard, South Wales.

[illegible]

"From [illegible] in the [illegible] Yorke [illegible]

"For some time past the little knowledge I have had of what is
"passing in the world, I hold myself more particularly indebted
"to it since the appearance of some lines addressed to Dalgarno,
"on the recollection of a circumstance which was in the power of
"preserving several curious memorials of the life and genius of
"our immortal Burns. About thirty years ago that a relative I
"remember to have passed a Christmas vacation at the house of an
"old lady, a relation of mine in Ayr, one of Burns's earliest
"and warmest friends of the family of the antiquary of Monkbarns,
"where I saw and was much delighted with a pin, taken in marble,
"finely carved in antique relief, inscribed on the crown, in
"characters of gold, 'The Gift of Burns' containing lines from
"Shakespeare to Anne Hathaway, before and after his marriage. All
"her, and from her to him (for the lock and locket of Allison)
"remained also between us.

"Being a favourite of the old lady's, she intrusted me, in
"a packet of it with the perusal of the work. Illustration on notes
"has not a high value and the practice of noting the book, perhaps
"pleasure to point out to my discretion in all her observations
"produced judgment and elegant taste. The notes of the poem,
"Mathews and Shakspeare lately in read aspect rather the manner
"of those lays and things. The lines I notice in the introduced and
"revolutions in the line are in accordance with it as she always
"were out, I am resolved, to have it for the remainder of life.
"enquiries after the old relent-lad commenced, which I had so
"therefore to the end be yet in possession of pal in the

"to remedy it from oblivion."

"But from the place which a very almost monopolizes of his "on view for twenty years and the value it may therefore in view "its magnificent clothing in letters and learned about happiness, "I trembled for its material, yet after being so much and so "perseverance as the appalling failure of the Dunciad Variorum "I hope I shall be all in retrieve [illegible] so [illegible] "various embellishing, the' by a [illegible] "preserving the original in its integrity.

"Amongst other pieces already discovered and transcribed are " 'Advice and Instructions to a Young Lover' in which secure all "that is said in his Epistles on that subject, amplified, the "original called on Sir Thomas Lady and had prosecuted him for "being concerned in robbing his house, and an interesting "correspondence in which it appears that the lord in question was in "the habitation of Anne Dalhaney and was prevented by her and "conceived of affection to her cousin Robert Dalhaney, and t "prevent was the same person that married in Paris.

"I send you a specimen of Anne Dalhaney's poetry the "peculiar neatness of which will, I think, procure it admission "in your page and which should you slightly that such contributions "would be acceptable, say, previous to their being offered entire "to the public, be followed occasionally by other concours of "this inestimable pair, no less simple, rational and impassioned.

"[illegible]

"[illegible]

"[illegible]

Orphic is this song, sir, 'tis not
Of Warwick Village cards the lot.
It bears a relic to Alice Belmont
Like Shag, sunk with his shamed at sorrow.

Other youngsters have told and sweet,
His care was sweet, and filled my heart,
As well do bring the pain to bear,
For the message to remain.

Where Willie's lays, sunny maiden's sort
Reach'd and hard thrown all the flight,
Of Orpheus what the poet's claim
Is really'd in Willie's strains.

Are lusty voice, the great Apollyon
A rhyme cites for behoving signs,
And lyred with lore from Venus' hand,
The harp is more the seats of love.

Anne Lathrop.'

"The editor does himself highly favoured by the above communi-
"cation and hope leave to solicit the continuance of so valuable
"a correspondence."

The 'Morning Herald' February 2[illegible], 17[illegible], contained another poem from the same correspondent, entitled 'To the Dear Lovely Willie Shakespeare', and in a further issue 'To the Immortal and respected Swayne.'

Fifteen years passed with no mention of the pilgrim volume, until Richard Fenton in 1811 published 'A Tour in search of Genealogy in Stratford'etc. In this work occurs the following:

"I was tempted to enter an auction-room (in December) where,
"amongst other articles, books were sold, in the catalogue
"said to have belonged to a person lately dead was had left,
"as I was informed, very little more than the old Edition,

"which he had copyright for three months only.

"He was a stranger, had something eccentric and mysterious
"about him, passed out as an Italian and was suspected to have
"been one from north Italy. I bought two or three printed books,
"and one manuscript quarto volume, neatly written, importing to be
"verses & letters that passed between Southampton and Anne Davenant
"as well as letters to and from him and others with a marginal journal
"of Shakespeare's an account of many of his plays and conceits of
"his life by himself he. By the consent of the booksellers I, greatly
"to have been neglect from an all concerning in the transmitting of
"Mr. Shakspeare, which was so dangerous when discovered as a house
"of a gentleman in Wales, where perhaps he, dwelling and so the
"Lutisway's, that to rescue it from oblivion a process was made out
"of to which the original was sacrificed in the transcript. I
"bought it for half a crown, considering could that it may be well
"it worthwhile."

Further there were extracts from this Mr. Henry Ive so two
of which had appeared in the Dowling papers in 1716.

The writer is of opinion that Taylor fabricated the pleasant
portrait of the velvet and gold-clad [illegible] and [illegible]
had ever existed, that the tale of the spiritual process by which
the original was partially destroyed in order to make the transcript
was commonly, had never been any such, the owner of Lord Leicester
have been irrelevant.

[illegible] (1775-1825) [illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible]
[illegible] clerk of the House of Peers, author of "A History of
[illegible] Law."

The list is written in [illegible]. The [illegible] follows:

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

" " [illegible]

[illegible]

37 " " [illegible]

[illegible] " " [illegible]

[illegible] " " [illegible]

37 " " [illegible]

37 " " [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] relative to [illegible]

[illegible] length [illegible]

[illegible] not in [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] on the [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Shelley to Hunt.

Tolstoy.

Letter to Ernest Jones.

Verses to Elizabeth.

Verses to Sir Philip Sidney.

Verses to Lord Tennyson.

Personal proofs of the book of this line

"This Tragedie, Tragedie was performed by the Queene's

"the Occasion of Lord Will Hunsdon Lord Chamberlain."

NOTE: The names are given on page 168

The incident of the Chamberlain's servants was Shakespeare's

being related thereto, a reading of the Folgerian book (then at

Ireland's house in March 1795 when the MSS. were displayed

the documents recently discovered were produced by him. The

certificate then drawn up - "We subscribe here the Bribe in the

"authenticity of the autographs in Shakespeare and Jonson i

"the hands of Mr.Ireland." Was signed by those present as follows

Sir Frank Rivers, Charles Ellis et seq.

Col. Vyvyan Jeff (Member elected for Lis).

Joseph Ottimer.

Henry Willis, Attorney.

Richard Thorpe.

John Dewlatt, Translator to his Majesty.

Tom Tyler Lynn (Litgrassle Lane Jewellery).

Francis Fenwick, Timber Merch.

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[illegible], [illegible].

[illegible] Daly, Classical Scholar of [illegible].

JAMES BOADEN.

James Boaden (1762 - 1839) a Manchester [illegible] in London entered the counting-house of [illegible] then succeeding in obtaining the editorship of the Oracle newspaper. Wrote several plays, none of [illegible] financial success and in consequence entered himself at the Middle Temple - but made no progress in the law. His biographies of theatrical celebrities were written in an involved manner with [illegible] matter ignored while in his 'Life of Mrs. Jordan', the facts are coloured to exculpate the Duke of Clarence from any blame in connexion with the liaison. Boaden's vanity shows throughout his writings. He thought so much of one of his plays "The Italian Monk" that on one occasion in company he remarked concerning it "I have given Billy the go-by" of course meaning Shakespeare and so earned the sobriquet of "Billy the go-by Boaden".

Sheridan having learned that Boaden described Drury Lane theatre as a "wilderness" when Boaden waited upon him with a new play, he told him that he was inclined to his opinion that the theatre was a wilderness but [illegible] Boaden to make it so.

About 1832 Mr. [illegible], happened to meet Boaden at Longman's the publisher, then finding that Boaden was engaged in writing on the authenticity of Shakespeare's portraits, without having [illegible]

published by Mr. Thomas Ireland to which was added Macnally's "Rise Vindicated."

The substance of this work was previously appeared in his "Oracle."

Towards the end of 1795 and early in 1796 Ireland was [illegible] at more endeavouring to complete his forgery into the [illegible] of the public before the performance of "Vortigern." It was ultimately published on the 17th March 1796, three days before the play appeared on the boards.

On the 15th February 1796 was published [illegible] "Public Tender Made by Mr. Ireland to Play Shakspeare in Ireland, in which he could Follow Nature and Shakspeare Without Offence."

This consists of numerous [illegible] the commercial and political [illegible].

On the 16th January 1796 appeared "Shakspeare's Mob. In the Characters of Publicans Consisting Representing the Internal and Eternal Influence of Both Authenticity by Philalethes."

The pamphlet was written by Mr. [illegible] who a [illegible] believed in the [illegible] and he considered "Vortigern" the [illegible] of Mr. Ireland.

In Nov. 1st 1796 was published "Some Observations on Shakspeare Papers, in which the [illegible] Test of Shakspeare's Writing, and also Affirmed that an Unpublished Play called 'A Long Tricks Wonder' Belongs to the Collection of Shakspeare."

This pamphlet was written by [illegible] Malone.

[illegible] [illegible] in opposition to the Ire- land "Virgin Queen" (1797) by Waldron was published [illegible] 1797. It was an attempt at a sequel to Shakespeare's "Tempest" and has no connection with the Ireland fabrications. Waldron was a distant relation of Francis Godolphin, Duke of Leeds and was named after that nobleman. He was a member of Garrick's Company who had given him charge of the Theatrical Fund. Waldron was manager at different times of the Windsor, Richmond and other country theatres. As well as an actor he was a dramatist, an editor and a bookseller, his shop being in [illegible] Row, Holborn.

In 1789 his shop is given at [illegible] [illegible].

Samuel Paterson (1728-1802) the auctioneer and Shakespearian annotator, was a great friend of Waldron and after Paterson's death Waldron continued some of his work. [illegible] the Memoirs of Thos. Davies, the bookseller and actor, Waldron lived with a celebrated actress and was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to perform the marriage ceremony for his father. This lady had several other children by Waldron, all became actors and actresses. These particulars of Waldron were given to the writer by his late friend Francis Townsend great grandson of Waldron, [illegible]. Waldron's obituary notice in the Gent. Mag. for March 1818 speaks of his "kindness of his disposition and his readiness to render service to others."

[illegible] described him as "a quiet inoffensive and [illegible] 'Dissenting' [illegible]."

On the 3rd February 1791 was published:

"A Comparative Review of the Opinions of Mr. James Dodson (Rector of the Church) in Feb., [illegible] April 1771, and Mr. James Dodson [illegible] (Author of Pontainville Farmer and of a Letter to [illegible] Esq.) in February 1791 Relative to 'The Endowment [illegible] in a Letter to Gentlemen."

This pamphlet was [illegible] by Dodson's friends and was written in support of the [illegible] [illegible], and at the time was a [illegible] in [illegible].

On the 15th February, 1791, there appeared another pamphlet "Verifying some Considerations [illegible] Remarks on Mr. James Dodson's Letter to [illegible] Esq."

The author was Philip [illegible] (1771-1829) dramatist and author of "[illegible]" it was a [illegible] pamphlet and in support of the [illegible].

It was [illegible] the author (in [illegible]) [illegible] religious virtuosity.

On March 5th 1791 [illegible] received [illegible], [illegible] leaves of [illegible] and in [illegible].

On 15th March 1791 was published "[illegible] of "The Tragedy of [illegible], a [illegible] [illegible] "Written in Imitation of 'The [illegible]' as performed in the [illegible] Royal Drury Lane."

This was an [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

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[illegible] were [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Swedish intimate and accepted literature. In one of the [illegible] necessary because of the want of economy in the postage, [illegible] that 2,500 times and too long, if we 400 times more [illegible]

In consequence of this [illegible] to Dr. Swedenborg [illegible] negotiations that were already satisfactorily [illegible] the [illegible] Swedenborg and his daughter Jane, [illegible] of his house in Swedenborg. Swedenborg [illegible] visited Dean Alcom and returned on December 3rd with the [illegible] Portraits. On January 17th the [illegible] the [illegible] for the Play was to be read in the [illegible] and [illegible] were to take [illegible]

"As to the [illegible] of the [illegible] I [illegible] I [illegible] "I read the Play [illegible] and the [illegible] "Conservative I had been [illegible] "[illegible] "[illegible] "[illegible] "[illegible] "[illegible] "[illegible] "[illegible] "[illegible] [illegible]"

The True Briton for January [illegible] has the following paragraph: "In the [illegible], Kemble has gained the [illegible] of sending foreigners to the [illegible]. [illegible] for the [illegible], it was [illegible]."

On February [illegible] 1798 [illegible] wrote to [illegible] that he [illegible] a large party to Reading to hear the [illegible] and that [illegible] have been [illegible] out by [illegible] about the [illegible] so to the [illegible], that at [illegible] several [illegible] have been [illegible] at, according to the agreement, [illegible] should have been [illegible] by the [illegible].

On March [illegible] 1798, [illegible] the [illegible] that Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] are all [illegible] to [illegible] in [illegible].

[illegible] had also [illegible] the [illegible] of Mrs. [illegible]. On [illegible] 1798 [illegible], and [illegible] to his [illegible]. [illegible] was not afraid [illegible] would not be [illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible] be able to do so in [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] informed [illegible] of this, [illegible] he refused to [illegible] a single day. The [illegible] in the agreement.

[illegible] that both Mrs. [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

"you. I am studying the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"there are lines in that you would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of
"some story of my being so teasing.
"With love of all spirits and I am your affectionate S.Siddons."
"London, March 1796."

In consequence of Mrs. Siddons' illness Mrs. Powell, a capital actress and a good exponent of the old principal queens, took her place.

She was the widow of Mr. Powell and was now married to [illegible] Renaud but kept her previous name [illegible] [illegible]. One of the last performers who posed as the wife of one of the actors but was not legally so, maliciously said to Mrs. Powell, "Everyone says you are married". "Indeed" retorted Mrs. Powell "Everybody says you are not."

"Mrs. Siddons' compliments to Mr. Ireland, she fears that Vortigern "is intended to be performed next Saturday and begs to assure him "that she is very sorry the weak state of her health after almost "six weeks of indisposition render her incapable of even going "to the necessary rehearsals of the Play, must lose to her. "She has been exceedingly weak, and would have done all in her "power to gratify Mr. Ireland's obliging sentiments so [illegible] "them who had the honour of [illegible] him an [illegible]."
(Mrs. Siddons' [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].)

John Philip Kemble's treatment to Samuel Ireland (quite-

[illegible]

a interview

[illegible]

Kemble born at Prescot, Lancashire 1717 [illegible] in his father's (Roger Kemble) company. [illegible] the college at Douai to finish his education and then went on the stage. [illegible] 1738 to 1801 and after a bit which is [illegible] there in Drury Lane Theatre and [illegible] 1802 when the theatre was burnt down. [illegible] 1817 when he retired.

He had married a widow, Mrs. [illegible] in the theatre as 'Mrs Inchbald.'

Farington writes in his Diary (January 28th, 1797)

'Mr. Sherwood has just heard the story of Kemble's adventure. He attempted also to play in the performance of the Fleetwood. Sherwood heard people in front ask the [illegible] the [illegible] "Will is a jewelled name that on Triumph Hall [illegible] Towards Immortal, even Virtual advance in Glorious Deeds."'

Also he has [illegible] Kemble's [illegible] in 1796.

'Sherwood also [illegible] Kemble, [illegible] will be confined in Newgate, unless [illegible] the [illegible]'

Henry James Pye, the Poet Laureate had agreed to write the Prologue for the Play. On reading the Play December 28th 1795 he pronounced it excellent and wished he could put his name to it as the author and declared that he had shed more tears and had been more affected than at the reading of any play for a long time and that he would endeavour to produce a prologue that should be worthy of the name of Shakspeare.

About ten days later Pye told Samuel he had seen Kemble in the interval and that he must lower his tone in the Prologue as many believed it not genuine.

When the Prologue was received on January 23rd, 1796, Samuel considered that it expressed doubts of the Play's validity. Pye replied he wished to keep on terms with Kemble but would make any wished-for alterations. After altering it two or three times more Pye refused to alter it any further. As it was not accepted, Pye published it in the "Oracle".

Sir James Bland Burgess then came forward to fill the breach - his Prologue met with approbation and it was spoken by Whitfield on the night of the Play.

Sir James Bland Burgess was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs until he relinquished it in 1795 and then applied himself to literary pursuits. He was a warm partizan of Warren Hastings.

His first wife was a daughter of Lord Wentworth, his second a daughter of Col. Montolieu Baron de Saint Hypolite by whom he had ten children. It was Burgess who supplied Edmund Burke with the dagger which Burke theatrically flung down at the close of his famous speech in the Commons.

Robert Barry (the Dalle Dreamer) wrote the epitaph which was spoken by Mrs. Jordan.

The music set to the songs in Vertigen was composed by William Shield (Lewis's brother-in-law and a friend of Mr. Ireland).

Robert Barry (1755 - 1808).

A dilettante and scientist was educated at Cambridge University, entered Lincoln's Inn for study of the law. He purchased a Commission in the Life Guards which he had to sell again on account of gambling debts.

He went to Florence in 1783 where there was an English colony and became a leader of a little coterie of literary triflers who called him "Dalle Dreamer" and themselves "Dalle Crusca."

Dr. Traill called them "A mutual admiration society of literary friends who had combined to publish an album of absurdities". He also refers to them as "incorporated society of idiots". The group included Mr. and Mrs. Greatheed.

Barry became a member of the London Dalle Dreamer Academy in 1787.

He was a sympathizer with the French revolution and was in Paris in 1789 and 1792. He went to America in 1796 where his wife Elisabeth Denston died. He died at Baltimore.

On April 1st 1796 the Com.J.Barry wrote to Gamel:
"I cannot refrain from troubling you with these few lines,

"though on your busy day." (The next day had been fixed for the performance) "to report my opinion of the book ('Malone's enquiry') "which I have read nearly half through in my country "sojourn and hesitate not to say that I think it is a weak, "futile, captious, illiberal performance written by the pen of "an inferior special pleader. I hope to see him soon here &c "and to hear that you triumph tomorrow."

By this time Byrne had ceased believing in the play. But he kept that to himself. He was so persuaded that the performance of Virginius would be a failure, that he withdrew to Biggleswade as he could not bear to witness the jeers of the friends, the Irishmen, and so made it impossible for him to make one of the audience. His friendship and belief in Sheridan's honour never faltered.

Sheridan had requested the Prince of Wales to attend the first performance of "Virginius" and appears to do so if he was in town at the time. However, he was not present as it further the date of Harrison's opening the representation.

Malone had inserted an advertisement in the newspapers requesting the audience of "Virginius" to suspend their judgment until they had read his book which would show that the play was genuine.

Sheridan thereupon had his publication hurriedly printed which in which he gives Malone's critical acumen and literary taste.

Vortigern
Dramatis Personæ 1796

Constantius	Mr Bensley
Aurelius	Mr Barrymore
Uter	Mr Caulfield
Vortigern	Mr Kemble
Vortimerus	Mr Whitfield
Catagrinus	Mr Truman
Pascentius	Mr C. Kemble
Hengist	Mr Benson
Horsus	Mr Phillimore
Fool	Mr King
Servant	Master De Camp.
Page.	Master Gregson
Edmunda	Mrs. Powell
Flavia	Mrs Jordan
Rowena	Miss Miller
attendants on Edmunda	Miss Leake Miss Tidwell Miss Heard

Barons, Officers, Guards &c. &c.

2nd Baron was Mr Dignum.

"A celebrated and [illegible] actor on the Shakspeare [illegible],
"having expressed on the eve of representation of the play
"of Vortigern evidently intended to [illegible] the honour
"of the production of the [illegible], [illegible] Pope is [illegible]
"within the exact spot of the [illegible] intervened between the
"publication and the [illegible] before the [illegible] to
"the more liberal and intended assertions in previous
" 'inquiry' on is literature [illegible] to [illegible] that the play
"of Vortigern can be heard with that patience that has ever
"distinguished a British audience.
"The Play is now at the press and will in a few [illegible] days be
"laid before the public."

Greg has written upon a copy of this handbill
"This Hand Bill (I was told) was most timely and judiciously
"disseminated and would have been of service if anything
"could have counteracted the Villainy of the writing, the
"incomposition of the scenes and the interminable [illegible] of
"Mr.Jackie!!! "

On Saturday evening the 2nd April 1796 at the new theatre
Drury Lane (the new building opened on March 12th 1794)
"Vortigern" was at last produced.

Ireland's malicious intention [illegible] to fix the
blame for on the [illegible], and was successful, however he succeeded
in having "by accumulation" filled so the after piece which was

the occasion of such criticism at the expense of "Vortigern".

The piece then running at Covent Garden theatre was entitled "The Lie of the Day" the Telegraph of the 4th April 1796 published this verse.

"Says Kemble to Lewis 'Pray what is your Play?'

"Cries Lewis to Kemble ' The Lie of the Day '

"Say you so"? replied Kemble, "Why we act the same,

"But to cozen the town we adopt a new name

"For that Vortigern's Shakespeare's we some do say

"Which all of you know is a lie in the May."

VERITAS.

In Drury Lane theatre of 1796 was a row of boxes at floor level collectively forming the shape of a horse-shoe affixed to the internal walls of the theatre at the sides and back of that which would now be called the Orchestra Stalls, and the Pit.

These boxes were furnished with chairs in the front of each box and with benches behind the chairs.

The part of the stage between the curtain and the foot-lights was fitted with a box on each side called Stage Boxes.

Ireland and his party occupied the centre box of the horse-shoe at the back of the Pit, under the Upper Circle and exactly opposite the stage. The party consisted of Samuel, Jane Ireland, Mrs. Freeman, Robert Jerry and one other.

Mrs. Jordan was also in this box for a time and then went behind the scenes.

J.P.Kemble stated, about twenty years after that [illegible] "was sitting in one of the upper boxes apparently [illegible] to the side of Polly Peachum of some such persuasion." Kemble was mistaken as to [illegible], being in one of the Upper boxes or having a girl with him. [illegible] left his father's box he went behind the scenes and talked with Mrs. Jordan [illegible] was off the stage.

The whole of the theatre was crowded to suffocation, every seat in the boxes had been taken previously but notwithstanding this many persons pull the box prices as otherwise they were not able to pass the Pit door with sufficient expedition. Some, on finding all the boxes reserved, dropped down from the Upper boxes into the Pit itself in order to procure seats. There were probably not more than twenty females in the Pit that it was full.

There was some applause on Dormal entered his box and sat behind his chairs, he occasionally clapped and his agitation was remarked upon. Towards the end of the fourth Act he came into the front of the box and sat upon one of the chairs leaning his head upon his arm, he then left the box and went behind the scenes.

The Duke of Clarence was in the Prince's box on the right hand side of the room in the lowest tier facing the stage.

Charles Stuart (1775-1801) M.P. of Inverness Castle occupied one of the stage boxes and was no longer drunk.

Among the many noted men in the audience were Sir Frank. L. Lean, Francis Jeffrey, the Earl of, Gilbert Greenall, Flanagan, Pollexfen, Lillie Langtry and Ashcroft (all from London), J. Inns. Smith, Sunderland, Joseph Farrington (all three artists), Sir James Alan Murray, William Bolland, Barrister, Miss Jane, daughter of Dr.Arnold; Sir J. Spence Brunton, Leslie, Frank Jackson, Capon, Parnell, Edward Grant, Barrister, Frank Reynolds, the Novelist. Mr. Lee, son of Rear Adm. Fanshawe, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Richard Tantell and Hopper, all from artists.

Whitfield spoke the prologue at twenty-five minutes to seven and the play was over at ten o'clock.

Playgoers generally at that period were well acquainted with Shakespeare's plays than they are now, and the manager's role seems to have been, more or less play Shakespeare.

The play proceeded without any incident for the first three acts, occasional mirth being caused by some lines appearing to the interpreters to be plagiarisms on Shakspere's existing plays, when this occasion Lady Wolf will cut the part of the play in which they thought the plagiarism lay - such as Henry VIII, Richard III, etc.

During the fourth act the scenery flew across from quest and Wolfbrook from charges where "for the first time, amazed at the joy of his roles" Lady Wolf "Fair Prince," this event gives proper image fallen the storm for a time could hardly in the course of the last scene of the lines

" O! Sovereign Lord!
"Thou last for my brain the vexed thoughts,
"Churchyards and Charnel-houses are thy wards,
"And hospitable thy sumptuous palaces;
"And when thou wouldst be merry thou dost choose
"The gaudy chamber of a dying life.
"O! when them look'st on thy bony face
"And with rude laughter and fantastic tricks,
"Thou clapp'st thy rattling fingers to thy sides,
"And when this solemn mockery is o'er,
"With joy hand thou dost'st it by the ribs,
"And upward so, till thou dost reach the hour,
"And throw him in the chest of lasting sleep."

Then Kemble reached the line

"And when this solemn mockery is o'er"

he delivered it with marked emphasis, then paused and repeated the line again, of course the significance was recognized and a shiver went up all over the house, the uproar continued until Kemble came forward, saying

"Ladies and Gentlemen allow me to remind you that the title "to authenticity which the play may claim, depends upon your "giving it a fair hearing."

The play then proceeded with alternate clamour and applause.

Several of the players knowing Kemble's inability to the play followed his lead to endure his criticism.

The part of Horace had been given to the comedian Williamson, the most unsuitable part possible for him. Williamson with his extraordinary long nose and his squeaky voice called down storms of laughter and Charles Kemble had no sympathy with him that he leaned half out of his stage box and endeavoured to pull him off by his robe. The Williamson as Horace lies in state in some [illegible] position that the curtain roller concealed across him, and the

[illegible] hero had to [illegible] himself and will not be [illegible] the audience.

The [illegible] of Dublin [illegible] encouraged [illegible] [illegible] favourable [illegible] play [illegible] himself [illegible] and [illegible] complimented on his [illegible] in his attempted announcement of its acceptance for the following Monday; Charles [illegible] was so successful for the play that [illegible] servant came to roll up the [illegible] stepping [illegible] leaning out of his box the [illegible] and shambling off to [illegible].

However, Boucicault [illegible] forward and [illegible] the "School for Scandal" instead of "Vanity Fair" and [illegible] apple-parings from the [illegible].

Receipts from the play of Vanity Fair for the [illegible]

Total amount received	....	....	[illegible]
Less for expenses	....	....	[illegible]
			[illegible]
Amount for Mr. Irwin	..	....	[illegible]

Many years after the performance of "Vanity Fair" Dublin [illegible] "Samuel Irwin never [illegible] either [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] "as that if I had been [illegible] interested in his [illegible] play [illegible] "I would not have given him a character as [illegible] [illegible] "for that his mind was [illegible] enough to [illegible] the finest play "Shakespeare ever wrote."

Samuel's account of the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] is given in his letter to [illegible].

[illegible] April 17th.

"Dr. Sir, You have no doubt heard the lamentable fate of "Tartiguro. It went smoothly on till the fourth act, and then "by the aspect of Dorcas played by Miss[illegible] the [illegible], "for that was the mode of attack, it was evidently a plot's "business, and after that every speech such as that was "incessantly an object of laughter to the house. That excellent "speech of Tartiguro's to the rabbits figure was hooted at in "derision, after this I can only say that myself and friends "seem all to have lost their sense, no such an account of the "play in all the papers could never have been given, they are "all full of reflections, even to personalities towards me. "We are all at this instant in the utmost distress, I feel more "for the females than myself.

"There is a print of Saturday burlesquing me and my family "in searching the Chest &c. &c. There was the greatest house "on Saturday was ever known, and more friends than foes.

"The play was not given out, Larrymore went on for that "purpose, but said nothing but standing some time on the stage "amidst the plaudits and laughs, Kemble, though I stood near "him behind the curtain, went on and without consulting me gave "out the play for Monday 'The School for Scandal' so that "the Tartiguro not being given out did not deny fourth a material "opinion as to the number on either side, but my friends and "those have believed were two to one in my favour.

"Kemble never laughed at all, and evidently did not intend

"to see the play.

"I have many, many things to tell you when we meet that
"I cannot say now.

"I sent to Mrs. Lyng four dozen red Bell. on Sat. at 3
"I did not see Mrs. Lyng at the play but believe she was there.

"There were many more friends than I imagine. could have been
"got together on the occasion. I put forth a hand bill similar
"to my advertisement. a few days ago and will see deliv. at the house
"to the people we gave it.

"This will not permit a lengthy narration, further. believe
"me Dr. Sir your very sincerely but [illegible] (for the second)
"time --. Sir

"S. [illegible]."

The Rev. John Gray replied to Samuel [illegible] (?)
"I heartily agree with you on the [illegible] Yo[illegible]. See that
"is the best system of Damation and see Intercourse, the most of
"the Laughter attached to Mr. [illegible], we can the other (Lyng)
"he echoed and stamped the overthrow.

"In regards to the ladies, will [illegible] a few of good hearts
"for a bright day will come yet.

"As for your son, I know not how to mention these to good
"(from his mysterious family) resolve to thank you into [illegible].

"In remedy at 2 o'clock I propose to call upon [illegible] this
"and to know how you propose entering on your business.

"Salone's comfort all our [illegible] or our selection, [illegible]

"and Discussions. It is [illegible] in the way of the last
"the evening mail of last night speaks strongly against Wilkes."

Lyng has the following note in his Diary
"In one instance I strongly backed the desire of Mr.
"(the mysterious donor) that the play of Portugaro might not
"be acted, and when the wild play was coolly and deliberately
"to be played, I shrunk from London, not to be a witness of
"its damnation, and with that, the complete Discomfiture of
"all that was or could be produced, from the Cliques."

Sir James Lowther wrote to Jenkinson 4th April 1775
"Everyone who was present on Saturday must be convinced that
"the whole of the Power and Pit were in favour of the Play,
"but as the Secret in the Gallery prevailed, no doubt
"every art will now be used to persuade the public that <u>they</u>
"were the <u>whole</u> and that <u>their</u> voice was that of the whole."

Col. Francis Webb wrote to Jenkinson 5th April 1775
"Your letter with one from Sir Isaac Heard and another from
"Mr. Stephen all came one accordingly with the fate of 'York.'
"It was what I expected and what I predicted. Though I have no
"doubt of much foul play in every sense of the word, it was
"a most unfortunate sample of the treasury.
"This fellow and Mrs. Cook together with the opposition
"formed and the state of public opinion was all against you,
"and as you ask I will give you my opinion freely, dear.

"is that unless your concealed friend will come forward and
"open the whole or afford other matter (which perhaps will be
"very difficult) that will not justify me itself in silence,
"it will be invain to attempt to procure credit with the public
"by any other means than those already used. I must honestly
"declare, as I have to Sir Isaac in confidence that unless this
"be done I shall not cause in any respect whatever to engage
"further than I have already done. You separately, with your
"Hibernian friend could in one week (in the course of a few days)
"open fairness. That was your duty. If he is not in some
"shape or other forthcoming I must confess I shall entertain
"suspicions which I once thought it was impossible could have
"entered my mind. I speak only to you as your friend, I shall
"not whisper it to others. Do well! This says Dundas to Pitt
"Will he do so he (Pitt) I am very indeed that
"Portland is announced for publication. Very glad to know
"Pitt's opinions. I said so from the first."

On the 2nd April 1799 a Caricature was published anonymously
entitled "The Other Cheat or the Sold Slave of Ireland."
It was known as John Bull.

About the same time another Pamphlet was published anonymously
entitled "The Spirit of Contradiction, in the Metropolis",
This was known as Spirit of Contradiction.

A list of Officers in the Transport Ship. Was published
in the Newspapers on the 4th and 5th April. The Sub Lieutenant
Parker Gentleman in the Transport Department.-

Telegraph 3rd April 1916.

Sir Isaac Isaac

Cowan 3rd

Dr. Hart

Mr.Allen

Mrs. Erskine

Dr. Farmer

Sir Edward Grey

Chief Baron Lockwood

John Andrews

Charles Hurst

Dr. Vincent

Mr.Pitt

Pall Mall Gazette 17th

John Redmond

Mr. Wilson

Sir Frank Lascelles

Dr.Valle

Mr. Jas. Lee

Francis Stewart

Tom Daly

John Dillon

Duke of Bedford

George Nicholls

Sir Ivor Churchill

John Redmond

George Cadbury

Mr.Ballard

Mr. Lunn.

Mr.Douglas

Duke of Norfolk

John Redmond

After the disastrous failure of the prosecution of Casement from some sort appeared on Casement's integrity in the public public.

It was not only in the London papers, but in the provincial also joined in vituperation, and condemnation Casement Ireland.

Several criticisms were published in Germany a month
each and followed the discovery of the idea. From the early
stage.

In great distress of mind I would fain be called a few
days after the Tertiaern Libertini
"I now take up my pen on a subject the most painful and
"oppressive that I have ever been engaged in in the course
"of my life. A matter of so long consequence that not
"the happiness of myself and family but perhaps my reputation
"in my will.
"I need not say that into subject is the discovery lately made, which
"although that original discovery came to me in the and from the
"life of Ponsenelin.
"The originality of which has been doubted or even and hardly
"disbelieved by many. The manner in which some have
"been the opposition rather to which they have first discovered
"and from my total inability to give the public any satis-
"faction on that head.
"When I received that I applied to various persons that I had
"reason to believe well-wishers to the various arguments
"which I thought necessary to give a question to the public or
"disembled in that originality. Some opinions were favourable
"to the latter hypothesis is a full conviction on a new point
"that from that subject and the author is a man who
"is of good sense in which the I mean. Imagine
"yourself, dear sir, to be the first to discover a

"and with my knowledge to accomplish [illegible] of [illegible]
"in [illegible] to [illegible].

"Some attempts I have laid down or [illegible] the [illegible]
"which have been [illegible] and [illegible] I have [illegible]
"a [illegible] loss.

"The play of Vortigern and Rowena has remained [illegible]
"[illegible] with a [illegible] that [illegible] I will [illegible] in re-
"[illegible]. I have been [illegible] and [illegible]
"such as [illegible] to [illegible] on the [illegible] and I hope to [illegible]
"[illegible] is [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible].

"This I cannot but feel and [illegible] to [illegible]
"[illegible] or having [illegible] [illegible].

"I feel it therefore incumbent on you as [illegible] [illegible]
"that you are to [illegible] in [illegible] to give some [illegible] on this
"occasion and to [illegible] [illegible] in some way or other to [illegible]
"me from the injury that at present I inadvertently lay [illegible].

"I [illegible] to be some time ago, that two [illegible]
"of respectability and [illegible] should be called in and
"made acquainted with the [illegible] of the discovery of the [illegible]
"having previously taken an oath never to divulge to the world
"what they [illegible], and to [illegible] that they are [illegible]
"[illegible] to be free from [illegible] that [illegible] and [illegible] their [illegible]
"[illegible].

"To this proposition I can see no reasonable objection
"[illegible] to [illegible] if in your opinion of the [illegible] and [illegible]
"[illegible] and [illegible] delay.

"In your answer I likewise beg you will [illegible] to publish the letter I enclose from Mr. [illegible]
"as concerning a circumstance that [illegible] very much [illegible]
"immediately to respond to [illegible] the unhappy predicament in
"which I now stand.

"I beg to inform you that I do not consider [illegible]
"necessary to my publication [illegible] as [illegible] some
"time, you I hope will [illegible] you will in [illegible]
"the justice to exculpate me from any intention of being ill,
"or should it be a fault, which I think improbable, [illegible]
"my name being at all so accomplice in my [illegible].

"I beg the favour of you to give me a line immediately
"on receipt of this, and you will oblige your very obedient
"
servant. [illegible] To Mr. [illegible] No.
Clarendon Street, Dublin."

Yelloly's letter of [illegible] 1811 referred to by Dawson
in his letter above is printed on page 101 of this work.

The concluding [illegible] again wrote to Yelloly

"April 12th 1811.

"Will you receive the [illegible] of a friend to your family and to
"the Shakespeare [illegible]

"You know my circumstances I have been from the first, and
"have upon speaking to those who did visit Will and the [illegible]
"from Miller, I find not one opinion prevalent 'that unless
" the handwriting is known, all is unknown.'

"We must come forth powerfully, or we have [illegible] the
"game, and the true history to some particular question.

"Urge him to this, or speak yourself if you can.
"Nothing else can revive the cause, nor confound your enemies."

The one-time believers in the SOS. [illegible] still retained con-
fidence in Dowsel's integrity, arranged a meeting at Ireland's
house.

At the first Committee meeting on April 14th 1794 it was
resolved that the following letter be sent to the editorial
board of the SOS.

"A Meeting of Gentlemen for the purpose of taking into con-
"sideration the obloquy under which Mr.Ireland labours in
"consequence of his publication of the Shakespeare MSS. are
"desirous of knowing whether the sentiments from Mr.Dowsel
"received the said MSS. he disposed to lend his assistance
"towards rescuing them from the state of doubt in which they
"now stand with the public."

Names of this Committee.

Mr.John Moore

Mr. James Hare [illegible]

Mr. Gilbert Francklin.

Mr.John Frere [illegible]

Mr. Francis Townsend - Dowsel's Children.

Mr. John Kemble.

Mr. Charles Lamb - Mary L.

Mr. A. Carr.

Mr. John Conlyle.

Mr. Thomas, Norfolk Street.

Dr. Daniel Moore, Adelphi.

Mr. E. Jerrell.

Mr. Alsop Wallis, Norfolk Terr.

Mr. Oliver Wyatt.

Mr. Marcus Hastings.

Mr. Thomas Lewis.

Capt. William Reilly.

Revd. J. Douglas.

Mr. Joseph Wilson, 39 Dorset Street.

Mr. John Oliver.

Mr. Slagle.

Mr. James Lucey, Blackfriars Street.

Revd. Retreaton - Chaplain to Lunatics of Carlingford.

Dr. Tallant.

The following names are chosen - [illegible] Jurors

they failed to attend:

Mr. Robert Lucey. Mr. Cooke.

Mr. C. Kendal Mr. [illegible] - Capital Colonel.

Mr. Mr. Sir. Eye Dean of Cashel.

The Times Board (Dexter Ring)

Mr. Lyons.

Mr. Thomas Carlin.

Mr. Richard Fallon.

Mr. Mr. Carroll.

A list of [illegible] Independent Times and of problems which was written out in M.S. on the 10th January 1798 was available at this meeting. See page 134

On April 15th 1798 Wesley wrote to the Contributors Book of the Ind.

"Dear Sir, You having been favoured with an answer to my last "letter written very much amiss, it was not my intention to "have again intruded on you but the delicate and painful "situation in which I now stand, urges me strongly to "address you on the subject.

"You once flattered me with a hope that I should come by "have the honour of corresponding personally with a gentleman "to whom I owe so much from the high gratification received "from his liberality. This it seems I am denied and "consequently deprived of laying before the public my authority "as to the originality of the papers. I requested my "Son to inform you of the plan that suggested itself from "which some satisfaction might be derived to the public "and yet the name is necessary remain concealed.

"I am sorry to say, Sir, that myself and my Family are "now so involved and implicated in the business that something "is absolutely necessary to be done and that immediately "or the consequences may be fatal. I be to represent to "you that as you intimated to me in your last, a number of "Documents should be brought forth, not only papers but "Letters, Treaties, etc. that the Intire articles could be

"particularly interesting and that as being a new species
"of evidence tend in a great measure to give authenticity
"to the papers and thereby give relief to the minds of our
"oppressed family.

"In short, Sir, I submit the business to your mature con-
"sideration and request that you will determine on so shaping
"that may terminate the anxiety of all parties. I beg to inform
"you that my situation in life as a private citizen in Virginia
"at stake, as I have had a very heavy to lay before the public
"that has cost me a considerable sum of money, which I have yet
"being forward on account of the odium I may labour under from
"wounding prejudices of the Hampton Bar, in so doing you
"am persuaded a course as to render my authenticity totally
"invalid.

"I again Sir, repeat a favorable construction may be
"put on the request contained in this letter and that you will
"speedily determine on some mode to alleviate the distresses
"state of mind and fortune of Sir, Sir yours &c. J.J."

Mrs. Freeman received a letter from Talbot dated this April
17th evidently in reply to a letter she had sent to him. In
this letter Talbot offers to meet her tomorrow: initially this seems
that Mr. Trulove is ignorant of any covert legacy to him,
that he is as equally unacquainted with the nature of discovery
of the papers as the rest in general, that he has been told
the existence of them and that the secret is known to no more
than family, except one a little person who is faithful to not
exposing this.

[illegible] yours on the 7th, that on leaving that [illegible]
artificial would be accepted, we will make the [illegible] it.

William Baillie wrote to Lord 21st April 1798

"I shall thoroughly obey your Lordship's so far as general conditions
"meeting and think it more a credit to everyone if [illegible]
"[illegible] a poor opposition may free the unfortunate attack so
"gratuitously made on him, for my part I could be very happy
"that the Orleans Collection were all [illegible], or that the
"Bank notes issued last week are all forgotten.

"I think Ireland will finally triumph. Hardy's
"defection was a loss, being acknowledged a man of talents and
"a scholar. I wish success to the Republics and a heart safe
"to doubt and malice." (attached sheet comes here)

The Second Committee met at Ireland's house on the 23rd
April 1798.

The attendance was nearly the same as on the last meeting,
the exceptions were Lord Thanet, Bishop, Tierney, Martin,
Lewin and Colquhoun were absent and the following additional
gentlemen attended:

Mr. John Dent, M.P.
Mr. Potter.
Mr. Harrington.
Mr. Tomkins (King's Counsel)
Mr. J. Harris.
Mr. Sabine.
Mr. Author of the Memoirs.
Mr. Goldsmith.
Mr. Taylor - Minor.
Mr. John Gifford Editor of the "[illegible]"
Mr. Chas. Isleworth.
Mr. Mr. Jas. [illegible].
Mr. Richard Ralph.

For insertion in Page 172.

Captain Wm. Baillie (1723-1810) was born at Killbride, Ireland, educated at Dublin and in 1741 came to London and entered at the Middle Temple but despite of his father's opposition entered the army and fought at Culloden and Minden.

On leaving the army he was appointed a Commissioner of Stamps from which he retired after twenty-five years service on a pension.

While at the Stamp Office he took up art and exhibited his mezzo-tints and etchings at the Spring Gardens Exhibition in 1774 and in 1776, Rembrandt's one hundred guelder print 'Christ healing the Sick' before, and an impression after he had restored the plate. This with the 'Three Trees' have been placed side by side with the originals in the British Museum.

He executed 107 plates from his own designs and some portraits. Fifty of these plates were published by his son in 1774 and the whole of them by Boydell in 1792.

He suffered much from asthma, commonly wearing a camlet coat, walking so slowly and with such measured step that he appeared to be heavily laden with Jack-boots and Munchausen spurs and upon entering an auction-room his cough announced his arrival.

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The following gentlemen were selected [illegible]

Mr. Francis Douce, antiquary.

Sir Isaac Heard.

Mr. Pearce, Secy. to the Admiralty.

Mr. [illegible], [illegible].

The result of these two Committee meetings was a resolution that the following document be sent to '[illegible]'

"April 23rd 1796. The Committee request the favour of the "Gentleman to whom they have been referred by Mr. Samuel "Ireland as the person from whom he received the Shakespeare "MSS., to inspect the original list of persons who have been "considered by the Committee as proper to receive any communi- "cation which he may have to make respecting them and to "impart it to the Committee and they have further to request "that he will be pleased to return the list with his observations "of such names as he may think proper."

Duke of Norfolk.

Duke of Leeds.

Earl of Warwick.

Lord [illegible].

Earl of Lauderdale.

Earl [illegible].

Bishop of [illegible].

Bishop of Limerick.

[illegible].

[illegible].

[illegible].

Rt. Hon. W. Windham.

Rt. Hon. Charles Greville.

Sir Richard [illegible].

[illegible] Fitzpatrick, Esq.

[illegible], Esq.

Mr. [illegible], Esq.

Mr. [illegible].

Mr. [illegible], Esq.

Mr. [illegible].

Mr. [illegible].

[illegible] 1794

"From I parted from you yesterday I felt in a very different "opinion from the majority of the meeting. For since' it was "to Fisher that we remove to Lisbon, one of literature "should visit the gentlemen (and round accordingly). I dont "think by all some applications you will either receive or "answer to that a decided acceptance.

"Each of these Nine gentlemen have either been introduced "to, or perhaps, officers of the EE.

"Neither this case is to be kept to the knowledge of the "Ten. one only be done by your old friends and by two of them "or last will the gentlemen be seen. It certainly might "do good if two mules or two 3 Alessen would take the matter "hand. But they will not.

"You know and believe my constancy, but listen not to all "the new-comers.

"Were I thought worthy of being one of the Embassy (when "the nobility and Literate shall have declined) I would require "to seen upon the spot.

"Your Son, whom I dined with yesterday again will be [illegible] "I should recognise the gentlemen at the first sight. Trust "success. I am your [illegible]."

The third Committee meeting took place 20th April 1794. Nearly all who had attended at the first and second meetings were present with the following additions:

Mr. Kinnaird. Mr. Jones.

Sir Isaac Heard. Mr. Bigley - Conveyancer.

Mr. Arnold. Mr. Sims.

Mr. P. Aston Curzon, M.P. Mr. Francis Douce.

The Committee who first met on the 14th April for the purpose of removing from Mr. Ireland and his publication of the MSS. the odiosity and state of court which have attached to them, have obtained the assent of the Gentlemen to receive the two Gentlemen chosen to be the channel of such confidential communication respecting the MSS. as shall remove from them all doubts with regard to their authenticity.

Mr. Dyne wrote to Samuel April 26th 1796

"I do assure you that though absent the MSS. for ever run in my "head and I cannot help referring to our past meetings and "especially to the 'Cast'[x] which appeared to me to be assigned to "the Enemy.. You, like Glendour may 'call Spirits from the vast "Deep' - but will they come?

"Yes, I think about the grand find of Shakespeare, to be Relegated, "all good Men, but are they true? But that I think Good may "come from our last project, Good can only arise from your and "Our Friends. Have patience, and truth and you spoil "your luck.

"If all the great Poughs appear to Really Issue the Trust, "I have thus put it in the Hands of Mr. Dyne I hope "will undertake the business, but indeed I fear they will not."

Note x 'Cast' refers to the allotment of the characters in 'Vortigern'

Samuel wrote to Mr. Byng 26th April 1796 that they had had a respectable meeting which had decided on offering Vortigern, Samuel Shore and Miss Daisy applying to the Duke of Leeds, the Earls of Warwick, Radnor and Lichfield to see them if they would be willing to receive the Manuscripts from the gentlemen.

The Hon. John Byng has written in his Diary under day 17th "Wed.y. Ireland was often before me comparing himself to the "unfortunate Chatterton and like himself had discovered, amidst "long-hidden Treasures, (as not Solicitor, Sound not a Saxon so. "Lo. - so finished hastily his life!!

"On this account, he said, he detested the character of "Mr. Horace Walpole and thinks that he could trick the interest "belief of a Sound Curiosity.

"With this intention then I think he found an old Inventory, "saying that one Most Curious was found amongst Shakespear-'s "Books. But the Gentleman would not part with it but "permitted him to make a Copy.

"He left this Copy with me for a short time, when I transcribed "two or three pages, going so far beyond Mr. Walpole's belief "of the person of Richard. It was very long and tedious "and ended in a terrible fight between Gabriel and the Devil."

This MS. is included in Samuel's Journal in the British Museum and signed S. . . I. 26th April 1796.

Samuel wrote to Mr. Byng 28th April that those of the four noblemen who were not out of town had retired to act or would not give a decision without further consideration.

He said the first idea was the best, viz: to choose two gentlemen from his company and to himself pick out. Had to be one of them.

About the beginning of May 1790 Samuel sent the play of Henry 2nd. to Mrs. Harris lessee of Covent Garden Theatre with the idea of its representation..

Mr.Lyng says in his diary:
"If this play of Henry 2nd had been introduced to the notice "Inspect of Vestigers it would probably have found a different "reception."

On May 9th Samuel and Mr.Harris at Albany Wallis' ; he having read the play to Henry 2nd with a view to producing it.

Harris thought it a very good play particularly the love scene which was equal to anything he had read and agreed if it was altered to have it brought out before the close of the season, but Samuel thought it was too late and rather like to performed early in the next season and it was agreed that hours of rehearsal for the play should be left to Mr. Wallis' decision.

Mr Lyng wrote on 15th May 1791 to Samuel from the Inn, Stapleyards (the favourite country cousin)"Come to "John the Jollier of the land", and bring me Mr Wallis "after Mr. Powell.
"Be Frisky, when I see you, you have very industrious, really "they are better than rustics in his new leading piece.

"above all things be so good as to make the
"Gentleman, the Gentleman I am speaking of, a
"Gentleman I can give his money entire. Your Son is not,
"cannot be at all be one of this Gentleman, he is a wild,
"a well-meaning young, he is good at heart, generous him,
"and Vain Thoughts, he will ruin your Fortune, Ruin himself,
"and Ruin himself.

"I was vexed you would not go with me, but I do not
"pray you a Country Gentleman only, "will Gentle" like yourself.

"Besides you do not like the Hurry of Cold post on
"a Stock, and the cabins two Days, I am Dressed at Seven in the
"morning and sleeped at eight in the evening, and we took of
"dark go to bugger, I am surrounded with Dark and Frosty
"Tackle.

"Your Son is too consulting his own interest, and Pers,
"and waiting for coming of age, as you will not be over persuaded.

Pers. S Pers. would be 21 years of age in less than three months from the date of this letter.

It appears that Mr. Pers. to escape the tyranny of his father was
by contemplating the write disposal of his person as Pers.
had applied to Albany Rallis to assist in procuring a
position away from home as appears by the following letter.

"To Albany Rallis Esq. Dublin July 1766.

"The Genl. Resolution's Concerns, will appear to Gentlemen
"as Daily in the part he heard if Mr. Rallis will see to

"[illegible] qualified in his conduct and manners for so o[illegible]
"and in such case will be glad if Mr.Irvine would call here
"tomorrow or next day before twelve o'clock.

Charles Dickens."

The result of this was not [illegible] except that Mr.D.
did not become an Indian.

Samuel notes in his Journal that "On a time his conversation
"with Mr.Harris he heard of some strange speeches of his [illegible]
"such as that he had written a play or filling the longest
"and shown it to Mr.Harris who had declared it was as good as
"the Stars and that he had been treating with Mr.Harris to
"produce his two plays as good as that every season and that he
"had asked Mr.Harris what he would pay him."

"Mr. Freeman says that Mr.D. told him that his play is [illegible]
to Mr. Harris the Fine Stepper and that Mr. Harris was to pay him
"£700 per year to furnish him with two plays and not to write for
"any other house.

"Of these circumstances I was then acquainted and [illegible]
"pain, as this for day [illegible] to the theatre to meet Mr.Harris and
"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"thought it [illegible] that he should [illegible] Mr. Harris [illegible]
"of his writing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"he would meet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[Insert attached account of Harris's lie]

Samuel wrote:

"Accordingly on that morning (7th) my lad went over to Willie's
"at one o'clock from his work to consult the secret (it was Willie
"who confided with him) and declare all that he knew of the
"business.

"I, not being present, went to Mr. Frankland's opposite
"to Mr. Ellis's with Mr. J. and waited at the first floor
"window to see his face but principally to see if there was
"Gentlemen that I might recognise the person.

"Mr. came at the appointed time and in appearance of the
"Gentlemen and only one person that I could recognise, Mr. [illegible]
"I begged Mr. Frankland's servant girl, who he had sent,
"follow, which he did and he was found to be an individual
"[illegible].

Insert this after top line page 180

Thomas Harris born 1740 received a classical education and entered his father's extensive commercial business though his wish was for the theatre.
Garrick was then at the zenith of his reputation and young Harris was fascinated by his acting and sought the society of those of the theatrical profession such as at Tom's Coffee house and the Shakespeare Tavern, but ~~the great centre~~ his great attraction was Garrick himself. and ultimately they became great friends.
For a long time Thomas devoted himself to his work but spent the evenings at the theatre or in dramatic society till ~~at last~~ he parted with his ~~commercial undertaking~~ business and devoted his time and fortune only to theatrical purposes.
In 1768 he purchased the Covent Garden Theatre from ~~the Executors~~ the executors of John Rich for £60,000 and invited the well-known Colman, Rutherford and Powell to collaborate with him (the rival of Garrick), ~~Powell bring the rivalry of Garrick~~.
There proved however to be too many masters ~~and~~ so Harris bought out two of them and retained Powell only though reserving to himself the sole control.
Subsequently he appointed Colman Lewis as acting manager. He married Miss Newton and had children by her.
Becoming friendly with Sheridan, lessee of Drury Lane Theatre the two theatres were now not sunk in rivalry but in amity.
Harris was a great lover of field-sports and became somewhat of a scientific and practical farmer.

"After waiting, it has rather stood on been one week from
"Mr. Willis's and I might tell after I had been had great
"Mr. Willis as to what had passed to which he would have to
"satisfactory answer.

"For several days after that I called on Mr. Willis and
"getting anything from him I was led to report that he had
"been prevailing on Mr. Willis to believe that he was the author
"of the letters (a circumstance that is not natural since the
"arrogance and vanity in spelling of all is not really not natural
"and bold enough to say Mr. Willis to me) so soon I begged him to
"come up to me and tell I would show him all the letter,
"and tell. And that he might to look them over carefully and
"that I tell the nature and name of the business before he could be
"induced to believe that so young a man could be capable of this
"a production.

"On about two or three times and one of the days, I believe
"about the 21st day Mr. Dingley came in still to see and talk to me
"plain of my Son's content and asking me if I had any
"quantity, to which I said 'I am very unhappy not I can to
"in the business for I have no control over his whatever, Mr.
"Willis is now with him in the next room and I will tell him you
"are here.' I went into the next room and Mr. Willis said he
"would speak to Mr. Dingley in a few minutes, which he did and
"the result of the conference I am a stranger to. Mr. Dingley
"went away and I had no satisfactory conversation with Mr. Willis

"yet he left the house and on that day nothing passed [illegible]
"except pressing him for [illegible] of the papers which he had
"promised in the Schedule, and complaining generally of his treatment;
"also he parted, and I do not recollect seeing him again.

"I left Down on Sunday the 29th May." On this Sunday Samuel went to stay with Mrs. Darnell (widowed mother of J.H. Darnell, Samuel's son-in-law) at Sunning near Reading to obtain rest and peace from the anxiety and distress due to the malicious rumours and innuendos in the public press, and the very considerable loss of his pecuniary losses from the stoppage of the sale of 'Disquisitions Papers' and the cessation of sales of his Picturesque Tours caused by the cloud under which he laboured.

Samuel wrote in his Journal:

"I went to Sunning where I received several letters - [illegible]
"my Son was seldom seen and when he was he was very out of [illegible].
"On Saturday 4th June I went over to Reading and on visiting the
"papers at the Coffee-house saw in the 'Post' of the morning
"preceding the following paragraph:

"We are at length enabled to form a decisive opinion with regard
"to the MSS. in the possession of Mr. Isaiah Lucas; whatever a
"delicacy at present prevent us from remarking that opinion [illegible]."
"This induced me to write a line to Mr. Gifford the editor of
the 'Post' to which I received the following letter.

"Dear Sir, June 4th 1796.

"The paragraph which attracted your notice was written in con-
"sequence of the information which I had received from a gentleman

'[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
'[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
'all [illegible] [illegible].

'Though I do not give credit to the information you ga
'I thought it would be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
'[illegible] I deem it necessary to give the information [illegible]
'did give, that I might [illegible] [illegible] public [illegible]
'my previous knowledge of the [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
'is [illegible] you [illegible]. I can only say that I [illegible]
'you most deeply and shall [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
'power to render the [illegible] of your life and more [illegible]
'yourself. I am [illegible].

[illegible], '[illegible]' [illegible].

Second [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
begging him to be [illegible] regarding the origin of the [illegible], he
[illegible] "I do not mean [illegible] by this letter but to [illegible]
"you that if you cannot [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] will
"be [illegible] in all friendship that you may in future [illegible].

"I do not recollect that any [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible]
"has been other than that of a friend and [illegible], not [illegible]
"or a rigid or [illegible] [illegible]. It is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"that I should be [illegible] to apply for information, when I [illegible]
"to hear it voluntarily from yourself. You seem to be [illegible]
"[illegible] yourself and only [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from all your family
"and all [illegible] acquaintances. Believe well that you do not [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible] you make for this is the [illegible] that may in all

"probability render you comfortable in your establishment
"and future situation or make you an alien to happiness
"forever."

"Remember me kindly to all and believe me whatever may
"be your future destiny.

"Your very sincere friend and affectionate father,

[illegible] IRELAND."

[illegible]

The above letter reached Norfolk Street after Mr. Ly. had left his home and the writer has reason to believe he never saw it during his life.

Jane Ireland wrote to her father, Tuesday June 7th/75:
"I hope my dearest father you do not consider it an imposition
"my not having written to you as I really considered it an
"unnecessary expense when my Aunt (Mrs. Frances) so fully gave
"you a detail of every circumstance that occurred from day to
"day in her letter.

"I went on Saturday evening (to stay till Monday) at
"South Lambeth, Arpad Sowerby (her sister's brother-in-law)
"having promised my aunt to pass a day with them.

"My Aunt came to dinner on Sunday and we returned together
"last evening, we have not seen or heard anything of Jim,
"except indeed from Mrs Smith who rather alarmed us about him.
"She said he had been talking a great deal about going away
"and said he was to receive fifty pounds on Wednesday morning
"and that she was afraid he was going to do something desperate
"if in his power."

"She stood the [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible], she [illegible] 'No, I shall [illegible] it all [illegible] it,
"and pack it up at the [illegible]'s I am going, so, we [illegible] [illegible]
"new trunks for me there'. That he should return the [illegible]
"he took away as they were [illegible] [illegible] conversation.
"She said he was very [illegible] in the early part of the evening
"in [illegible], by the [illegible] and when he had completed that, he
"[illegible] desired to call him a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible] to follow him. (Evading by that means [illegible]
"the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]).

"He left word with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the
"evening but he did not return [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of his
"[illegible].

"By Auntie [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"addressed to him, as it might require an immediate [illegible] and
"in consequence I am [illegible] [illegible] by that [illegible]'s post.

"My aunt saw Willie this morning and asked if he knew
"anything of his going out of [illegible], or what his plans were
"he answered 'no'. Also he had not seen him since Thursday,
"but if he was really going, he left him so and [illegible] to be [illegible]
"all uneasy about it, for it was for the best and it would
"soon [illegible] [illegible] his way back again.

"He was been questioned [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] to [illegible] you, but he said 'Keep all [illegible] and [illegible]
"our and would answer [illegible] and in the world, for [illegible] [illegible]

"Advertisement drawn up between you and Mr (Mr.Willis) was
"quite sufficient.

"Then you return Mr.Willis desires to see you, which I
"suppose will be almost immediately on receipt of this.

"My.Byng called this morning but he had not anything new
"to communicate only is equally anxious with ourselves that
"something was settled.

"I, dear Sir, would have written herself but her eyes are
"very much inflamed and painful if she attempts to either
"write or read.

"Did you, my dear Father, give my Note to Mr.Barnard?
"I suppose she will favour us with an answer soon.

"Have you seen the Gentleman's magazine for last month
"Amongst Falcon's other corrections of hi self he says 'in page
"75 I have expressed a doubt respecting the antiquity of the
"word Excellent as applied to matter in position but I truly
"have found reason to believe that this word was used
"in Shakespeare's time.' If this be true very much in your favour

"Miss M. Barnard joins her sister in kind wishes for your health
"and mental comfort. [illegible]

"I just hear Mr.Clement [illegible] to you. [illegible]
"[illegible] Mr.Barnard and [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] Miss M. Clem.

"To Mr.Trelawn, Mr.Barnard's, Bunting Road [illegible]."

Mr.B's. [illegible] of his writing his Father's [illegible]
Col.

"The anxiety which prevented my leaving Ireland without her we
"had resorted to an expedient which the country generally
"could almost have vouchsafed. Finding that no step could
"satisfy Mr.Ireland's anxiety but the surrender of the whole
"fact to himself and fearful of confiding the secret to his son,
"I resolutely determined on entirely his mention to him;
"as my life was an absolute burden to me under existing circum-
"stances; in addition to which the very method required by
"Mr.Ireland to cure my character was a bloody cure than the
"disease.

"Having made up my mind, I took a hasty package of some
"articles as I could conveniently place within a portmanteau,
"when seizing the opportunity of all the family being from home,
"I despatched one of the servants for a hackney coach and took
"adieu to that residence which a series of events, originating
"in no evil intention whatsoever, had for many months rendered
"painful to me."

William Colman in May 1803 recalling a conversation he had had with Mr.Ly. five years previously - and trusting to an evidently defective memory without referring to the volume "Confessions" which Mr. Ly. had given him, writes, speaking of Mr. Ly.

"His father who had received all his profits from the publication
"(of the book) full of horror at the detailed turpitude of the
"exposed romance, joined Sheridan in, unequivocal and resolute

"with the attorney, discarded him, drove him from his doors, and Mrs. William Ireland told me that having crept into a beggarly lodging in an alley in Swallow Street, I think it was, he existed there ten days upon four pennyworth of potatoes."

The account Cobbett gives is very inaccurate.

W.H.I.'s. address at this time was Hay Hill, just off Piccadilly.

Miss Early, daughter of the bookseller at Soho told Samuel she had seen W.H.I. in Kensington Gardens on Sunday 19th June 1796 with a shocking woman who appeared to be a girl of the town and not very handsome. W.H.I. noticed Miss Early.
This woman probably was Alice Crudge, whom he married shortly afterwards.

Mrs. Linley told Jane Ireland that a friend of hers had seen W.H.I. in the Park on Sunday 3rd July 1796 accompanied with a servant behind him.

The Observer for the 9th June 1796 had the following paragraph:

"The Ireland of these forgeries (for the writer is a different "person) having obtained an appointment is going abroad to the Indies for some time.

"He is to leave behind him for publication a Written Avowal signed with his own hand that the whole of them are fabrications "and that he wrote them. His motive he also avows, to have been "the Composer of Vortigern and Henry 2nd. He had also to satisfy "the expectation he had raised of his talents as well as virtue."

On the 29th May 1920 Mr. Freeman replied to Carnell's letter of the 15th April, telling him that he should not proceed to write

"as I said, that is going (as he may think) the public and he "invented some story that will involve the person which keeps "and of opinion is strengthened by a determined resolution he "has formed to put the Duke's [illegible] hands in exposed "so that he had been imposed with all the force of a divine fact.

"Such is the pitiable situation to which we are likely to be "left, not less so seem to feel a profit of records, has therefore "this office (for a senior like me, he says, cannot condescend "to sit at a desk) and lead nothing but lounge about the streets "or drive about either on horseback or in a muzzle with a groom "after the like a set of the first fashion.

"The Cheshire-Cheese, as tell us cost two hundred guineas "and were given him by the Gentlemen but we find that they are to cost seventy. fifty of which has been paid by him.

"We likewise had a horrible building which was nearly fin-"ished but Mr. Willis kindly interfered and put a stop to the "appearance."

Mr. Freeman concludes the letter by requesting the affidavit should be made and sent.

Mr. Freeman's affidavit.

Mr. Freeman has written what one calls an 'honest' account of which the following are extracts.

"[illegible] Sir [illegible] had been [illegible] alone in the [illegible]
"he told us that the gentleman had sent Mr. [illegible] [illegible]
"for their kindness as a certain for compliment to [illegible]
"rendered to the play of Vertigan [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"her excellent performance [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

"On Day [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], that if the [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] with him [illegible] in a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"one of the Gentleman's and his [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"his friend [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

"We had been told there was an excellent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"Estate and the [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]
"was most beautiful [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] of his Friend's noble [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"with him on horseback [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"a little way out of town the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"which said [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"he had been introduced to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] in the Country.

"We [illegible] a lively journey [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] our [illegible].

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"very shortly be married to a [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]
"the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] per [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]
"only-child, had an independent income of £7,000 [illegible] her
"father was extremely rich.
"Their love [illegible] was in fairly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"at [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] was very [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
"could not live without him.

"I was [illegible] about [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
"what quantity of linen, £300 worth of plate would be [illegible]
"at first setting out.

"This story was delivered to me in the most [illegible] [illegible]
"with many assertions with respect to the truth of it."

[illegible] x Talbot told Sewell that there had to [illegible] in this [illegible]

A letter from Talbot arrived in Cornhill Street after [illegible]. [illegible]
left his [illegible] and his father opened it on 24th Jan 1734.
The letter recapitulates to Sarah [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] had
written in her letter to Talbot of 29th Jan. Talbot concludes
with saying how pleased he is that her business is likely to
injure the Ireland family and asks Mrs. [illegible] to explain [illegible].

"I dare not say what different conjectures I have formed,
"lest terrify you to think of them. I shall be [illegible] till
"they are explained."

Talbot then asks Mrs. [illegible] if he will join in the [illegible]
and to let his [illegible] directly as to secret [illegible] [illegible]
letter until in [illegible] Mr's. [illegible].

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[illegible] replied in his [illegible], [illegible] to Alfred Wallis.

"I am astonished to find that I am [illegible] of [illegible] "sending you from your [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] "[illegible], [illegible] I have [illegible] "[illegible] will [illegible] by [illegible]. [illegible] you.

"[illegible] that [illegible] and [illegible] "[illegible] I am [illegible] from [illegible] "[illegible], [illegible], [illegible] "[illegible].

"My [illegible], I [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible] "[illegible] to [illegible].

"As I understand [illegible] left many papers in your hands [illegible] "[illegible] the [illegible]. "of you to give me a line [illegible] all [illegible] "I [illegible] and [illegible] you will [illegible] "in all his papers.

"The loss of [illegible] and loss of property I have sustained "[illegible] a prior right as well as the [illegible] "[illegible] in [illegible].

"In the 'Herald' of Thursday you will see a paragraph which [illegible] "[illegible] as [illegible] attention and though I [illegible] "[illegible] I am [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] "[illegible] an opportunity of [illegible] to [illegible] of "your [illegible]."

THE [illegible]'S [illegible].

[illegible] in the [illegible] of Mr. Wallis, in [illegible]

[illegible]

"and his claim. The advertisement was drawn up at the
"request of Mr. A. to interest in Shewing Intention to
"the injury to his health, and had inserted it in an advertise-
"ment that follows, in the Post Letter of June 17th.

Campbell Mss. 1247 June 17th.

"In justice to Mr Peter and to remove the prejudice
"which he was incessantly fallen respecting his supposed
"by him on the MS. of Shakspeare, I am authorised
"declare that they were given to him in the genuine
"Sections of Shakspeare and that he has not in of this respect
"totally unacquainted with the source from whence they came
"nor with any circumstance concerning them more than
"all by himself and which he has neither in his letter to the
"Consideration.

"In his letter he[illegible] on these [illegible]
"Sweden on the MS. he gave to me as of authenticity that
"been placed before the world. This will [illegible]
"hope at some future period it may be [illegible]
"[illegible] the power to refer [illegible] conclusive."

[illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible]

[illegible]

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"Norfolk Street, June 11th, 1796.
"The [illegible] of [illegible] daily [illegible] to Mr. Ireland, the
"[illegible] of the Shakspeare MSS. renders it necessary and in
"justice to himself and to [illegible] to which he [illegible]
"[illegible] the public that he should no longer remain silent on
"the subject.

"Mr. Ireland published the volume from the Shakspeare
"MSS. as he has [illegible] declared that he received them from [illegible]
"but as the genuine productions of Shakspeare but that he is
"ignorant whence they came or [illegible] whose hands, and [illegible]
"[illegible] the very instant that he should be enabled
"to give the public the information they seem to require on the
"subject.

"Under this veil of secrecy the MSS. was submitted [illegible] and
"[illegible] on the part of Mr. Ireland [illegible]
"on publishing any part of the MSS. [illegible]
"present of the first information and consequences and [illegible]
"that the [illegible] and [illegible] should not be withheld
"from the Public eye.

"To this Mr. Ireland consented and in so doing has sus-
"tained a considerable loss of property besides the irreparable
"loss of near eighteen months of his time which he has devoted
"to the Public.

"Mr. Ireland renews his former declaration and solemnly
"avers that he is still totally ignorant of the source of the
"[illegible] in the same [illegible] when the papers came ^ in

"the person from whom they were stolen. [illegible] every
"step has been taken on his part that might lead to the dis-
"covery. The voluntary declaration [illegible], is i
"presumed any military every [illegible] such a legislation
"or injury towards the public can [illegible] injury.

"As [illegible] is prepared to [illegible] upon the
"authenticity of the papers on which [illegible] is one [illegible]
"before the public. [illegible]."

[illegible]

"[illegible] Tuesday [illegible]. [illegible]
"[illegible] till the present I heard from all members [illegible]
"[illegible] himself [illegible] all [illegible]
"[illegible]. [illegible] in [illegible] it has all [illegible].

"[illegible] this I must [illegible] I am [illegible] con-
"vinced by what I have heard.

"[illegible], Mallie still continues ill [illegible]
"I find he has many papers of [illegible] in his hands which
"will not deliver up till [illegible] will [illegible]
"the secret to [illegible] he [illegible]
"[illegible] purpose, [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] is in his hands.

"This day Mrs. [illegible] [illegible]
"I should have [illegible] I [illegible]
"[illegible]."

[illegible] Tuesday [illegible]

"[illegible] (I am [illegible]) [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"have stifled every idea of pride and never had cause from
"but for the late trifling your proceedings.

"So far, I can say I meant the world no injury, or
"humiliation; like yourself, and yet that may be one of a pair, yet of all
"persons was the last I meant to injure.

"The money I did receive, you know the use I made of it,
"and if you recollect I strongly opposed publishing the book
"but you was so enthusiastic in the business that I was fearful
"to suffer you to proceed or neglect the people. You will
"perhaps say, that was not contained in letter. Well, I feared
"your anger and accordingly so no doubt has been when I have
"it right's remain unknown all I have received a smile or frown
"pain.

"But if you have for this business I would not have
"we even attempted the trial of a publisher.

"In Twilight I wrote, if I could repay it you for your
"kindness. In an evil hour, [illegible] and I [illegible]
"this language to myself alone. If there is such an injury
"it is [illegible]

"[illegible]
"looked [illegible] I [illegible]
"[illegible] Well! I [illegible]
"[illegible] it, [illegible]
"1800 lines completed. [illegible]
"[illegible]

"A [illegible] I will [illegible]
"[illegible] *[illegible]*.

"Mr. Morris [illegible] I will [illegible]
"[illegible] I will [illegible],
"[illegible] but [illegible]
"[illegible] will you [illegible]
"of [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible].

"Would I live, my [illegible] would [illegible]
"to my [illegible].

"Do not [illegible] me, my [illegible] father, I [illegible]
"[illegible].

"I will instantly return [illegible] and [illegible]
"to that [illegible] I [illegible] for [illegible].
"[illegible] kind that [illegible]
"and deserved honour, *I, Sir*, [illegible]
"live but for a little I [illegible].

"Mr. [illegible] only [illegible], [illegible]
"[illegible] one day [illegible] of [illegible],
"[illegible] secrecy [illegible], [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible] to that I [illegible]
"[illegible] of happiness. If I speak [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible].

"[illegible] my [illegible], [illegible]
"[illegible] I will [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible] I [illegible].

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sarah's reply to this letter is dated June [illegible] 1[illegible].

"The letter I received some [illegible] ago
"has only [illegible] I find you had been for some time [illegible] on the
"whole [illegible]. It therefore did not surprise me [illegible] it
"would otherwise have done. You will be [illegible] and make a
"voluntary declaration of the whole to [illegible] some [illegible] and
"[illegible], and so it was disposed, [illegible] the irreparable
"injury to your [illegible] reputation and [illegible] your family to
"distress and ruin.

"But you talked to what it was, [illegible] your [illegible] will
"[illegible] something [illegible] you [illegible]
"to such [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] on the [illegible] of [illegible]
"through the [illegible] of your [illegible]. [illegible]
"[illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] death is a [illegible] for it [illegible] [illegible]
"is too [illegible] for [illegible], I think [illegible]
"your own [illegible] on the [illegible].

"Mr. [illegible] is so ill that I cannot see him. I [illegible]
"has all your [illegible], a [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"I [illegible] you have [illegible] all your [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible] Dr. Lynch, [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Dr.

breakfasted with Francklyn in the morning. Samuel went to Francklyn's house and found Wm.Hy. had left and when he arrived home, he was told that Francklyn had called and expressed his full conviction that Wm.Hy. was the author of the MSS.

Samuel then called on Wallis, who was very ill and so disturbed with pain that their interview was much hampered. Wallis begged Samuel to be on terms with his son and not press him (Wallis) to disclose the facts for they were not fit for him to know. To this Samuel consented and thereupon Wallis wrote Wm.Hy. and desired him to be at his (Wallis') house next Sunday at 12 noon. Wallis said he would speak to Wm.Hy. alone first and then send for Samuel to come down to his house and have a meeting with both. Wm.Hy. however did not go to Wallis'.

Wm.Hy's.First Marriage.

On Saturday June 18th Samuel called on Sir Isaac Heard who gave his opinion that part of the Papers had been played tricks with by someone but he believed the bulk to be genuine and said George Chalmers thought the same. Samuel requested Sir Isaac through his relations in Dublin to persuade Talbot to make the Affidavit.

On Sunday June 26th Samuel went down to Wallis' and found Mr.Harris there, who did not seem eager to have the Henry 2nd play but suggested publishing it.

breakfasted with Fremontaigne in the morning. Samuel went to Fremontaigne's house and found Mr. Hay. Had luck and when he arrived home, he was told that Fremontaigne had called and expressed his full conviction that Mr. Hay was the author of the job.

Samuel then called on Wallis, who was very ill and so disturbed with pain that Duke interview was much impaired. Wallis begged Samuel to be on guard with his son and not press him (Wallis) to disclose the facts as they were not fit for him to know. Mr. Duke Samuel concluded and returned upon Wallis wrote Mr. Hay and desired him to be at his (Wallis') house next Sunday at 12 noon. Wallis said he would speak to Mr. Hay alone first and then send for Samuel to come down to his house and have a quietly talk with both. Mr. Hay however did not go to Wallis'.

Wallis' last warning.

On Saturday June 16th Samuel called on Mr Isaac Wood who gave his opinion that part of the figures had been played tricks with by someone but he believed the bank to be sound and said George Chalmers knew all the ways. Samuel suggested Mr Isaac should use influence in Dublin to persuade Wilson to make the disclosure.

On Sunday June 17th Samuel went down to Wallis' and found Mr. Harris there. He did not seem to have the hope and joy but suggested Dublin in 44.

Wm. Hy. was in another room in Wallis' house and had been spouting some speeches to Mr.Harris as a specimen of his talents as an actor. Samuel did not learn Mr. Harris' opinion of the specimen and declined to see his son which Wallis urged him to do.

From this date June 26th until July 7th 1796 Wm.Hy. did not communicate with his family. the Byngs, the Francklyns or Wallis's and none of them knew what had become of him.

On July 4th 1796 Wm.Hy. married by Banns Alice Crudge at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, the witnesses to the marriage being B. Crane and Jane Crane.

Nothing appears to be known of this lady. The only references to her are in Wm.Hy's three letters to his father, two in October and November 1797 and one in 1798.

At what date Alice (Crudge) died is not known. There is some reason to believe that she died about 1808 as will appear in connection with Wm. Hy's. second marriage.

SAMUEL'S EFFORTS TO RETRIEVE HIS REPUTATION.

Samuel wrote to Talbot July 5th 1796 urging ~~Talbot~~ him to send the promised affidavit and to word it in such a manner that Wm. Hy. could either sign it or not, as Talbot's affidavit would weigh more in the then state of affairs than Wm.Hy's. "besides which" Samuel writes "there is a chance I may not see him again "as it is more than five weeks since he left home, since which "I have never seen him nor had he written to any of the Family.

"He is occasionally seen I am told either walking with a Woman

Mr. Hy. was in another room in Wallis' house and had been spouting some speeches to Mr. Harris as a specimen of his talents as an actor. Samuel did not learn Mr. Harris' opinion of the production and doubtless to see his son which Wallis urged him to do.

From this date June 26th until July 7th 1796 Mr. Hy. did not communicate with his family, the Byrns, the Trumbulls or Wallis's and none of them knew what had become of him.

On July 4th 1796 Mr. Hy. married by banns Alice Orndge at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, the witnesses to the marriage being Mr. Orndge and Jane Orndge.

Nothing appears to be known of this lady. The only reference to her are in Mr. Hy.'s letters to his father, two in October and November 1797 and one in 1798.

At what date Alice (Orndge) died is not known. There is some reason to believe that she died about 1808 as will appear in connection with Mr. Hy.'s second marriage.

SAMUEL'S ATTEMPT TO INVEIGLE HIS SON AFTER.

Samuel wrote to Talbot July 9th 1796 urging him to send the promised affidavit and to work it in such a manner that Mr. Hy. could either sign it or not, as Talbot's affidavit would weigh more in the then state of affairs than Mr. Hy's. "Question Wallis" Samuel wrote "there is a chance I may not see him again for it is more than five weeks since he left home, since which I have never seen him nor had he written to any of his family.

He is occasionally seen I am told either walking with a young